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THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

LYNCHING AGAIN RECEIVING FEDERAL CONSIDERATION

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Its Attitude to Negro Compositors—Matters of Church and State—Items of Race Interest.

Staff Correspondence.

The history of the lynching of Johnson is familiar to the country. A young white woman was assaulted by an unknown man. When Johnson was hauled before her on suspicion, she was unable to positively identify him as her assailant, and throughout a one-sided trial, her testimony was not strengthened; but, nevertheless, the prejudiced jury refused to give him the benefit of the doubt, and he was convicted. That energetic attorney, N. W. Parden, however, not being satisfied with the judgment and procedure, carried the matter before the Supreme Court of the United States, and so plainly were the errors shown that a stay of execution was ordered, to the end that a thorough examination of the case might be made. This delay enraged the "good citizens" of Chattanooga, and, setting their fiendish malice above the sober judgment of the nation's highest tribunal, they proceeded to take the law into their own hands. They formed themselves into a mob, and despite the fact that Johnson was now a prisoner under the jurisdiction of the General Government, hanged the helpless Negro to a bridge and riddled his body with more than two hundred bullets. It is well known that those in touch with the methods of criminals that, if unrestrained, the habitual law-breaker invariably becomes emboldened until he overreaches himself and meets his Waterloo when he least expects it. This is what happened to the Chattanooga mob. So often had these marauders lynched Negroes and gotten away successfully under the "unknown" subterfuge, so glibly furnished by coroners' juries, that they had no idea that any serious steps would ever be taken to apprehend any one who had done nothing more flagrant than participating in the murder of a black man. The situation was a disgrace to a Christian nation, a blot upon the state, and a shameful humiliation to any so-called civilized community.

* * *

Happily, the national conscience or its legal strength is superior to that of the average southern state. As long as the murderous mobs had only the local courts and officiary to deal with "all went as merry as a marriage bell." Men and women—yes, women, too, boldly assisted in throttling law, spat upon its mandates, and revelled in a saturnalia of illegal hanging, shooting, burning, and torturing of dusky unfortunates, treasuring as a precious heritage sundry fragments of flesh, fingers and bones of their victims. Scenes were enacted under the shadows of temples of alleged justice that rivalled the barbaric practices of savages in the jungles of Africa or the Fiji Islands. But, an awakening has come, now that "Uncle Sam," represented by the valiant Theodore Roosevelt and the fearless attorney-general, W. H. Moody, has stepped into the arena. Naturally, the autocrats are fearfully "surprised" at the turn things have taken. As long as the punishment for these outrages was left to the state courts, assaults upon the majesty of the law were winked at as a harmless pastime; nothing was done. In the eyes of the federal government, however, murder is a crime, whether committed en masse or individually, and mob violence is no less subversive of decency and order when directed against a Negro citizen than when directed against a white one. The cowardly sheriff is among the defendants cited for appearance before the bar of justice, to show cause why they should not be held responsible for the death of Johnson and for offering a deliberate insult to the dignity of the Supreme Court. It is to be hoped that the matter will be probed to its very bottom. This drastic procedure on the part of the department of justice gives the Negroes of the land a revival of confidence in the ability and disposition of the federal authorities to lend a hand when the black man's civil rights are assailed. There is a manifest feeling of encouragement all along the line. If the murderers of Johnson can be punished, the salutary lesson will be instilled into the minds of the lawless southerners that there is at least one tribunal which they may not slap in the face with impunity; and, if they do not at once cease their murderous practices, they will operate with more care and discrimination. They will take pains to find out whether a prisoner is under federal or state jurisdiction, before attempting summary vengeance, and it will be deemed expedient to give those under the guardianship of "Uncle Sam" the widest kind of a berth. No lawyer, black or white, is expected to shield a criminal from the just consequences of any offense against the social code, but it is his bounden duty to exhaust every avenue of investigation to see that no man of any race is made to suffer without being duly convicted under the approved forms of law, and that the decrees of court are executed by regularly constituted authorities. Anything less than this is anarchy, and dangerous to the perpetuity of our republican ideals. If state courts are remiss in the performance of their duty in this regard, an appeal should be taken, whenever possible, to the United States courts, and thus administer a rebuke to the inefficiency and gross injustice of such communities as are willing to continue that class of public officials as their leaders. If the General Government can fittingly punish the twenty-three scapegraces now under investigation, a helpful precedent will have been established. If, through this sturdy exhibition of backbone on the part of the department of justice, the lives of hundreds of other innocent Negroes may be protected, the blood of poor Ed Johnson will not have been shed in vain.

* * *

The lynching of white men in Louisiana and North Carolina bears out the contention of Dr. Booker T. Washington and other leaders that mob violence knows no racial limit when once it gets a firm foothold upon the body politic. Lawlessness begets further lawlessness, and when the appetite for Negro gore is satiated, the blood of the white man will be sought. There is but one way in which civilization can be preserved—it is by the assertion of the majesty of the law everywhere, and the guarantee of equal protection of the life, liberty and property of every citizen, regardless of creed, color or condition. This is easy, if the heart is trained in the right way.

* * *

The labor unions have no love for the colored workman. They have less now than they had ten years ago, when the proportion of skilled laborers among our people was smaller, and the competition between the races was, therefore, not so keen. Not only is there prejudice manifested in the institutions controlled by private capital, but it permeates, as far as it dares to let it be known, the departments of the government where a knowledge of the trades is necessary to secure employment. The government printing office is a case in point. Several years ago no workman could remain in a job there unless he held a union card. Ofttimes a Negro who was not a member of a union prior to his entering the office would be "turned down" because he had no card, and then refused admission to the local union on various pretexts, and the pre-eminence of the union was strong enough to have the government practically revoke the appointment, for the unfortunate or whatnot would not be permitted by this lordly cult to hold the place the United States had given him. Public Printer Benedict put a crimp in the autocracy of the union when he retained in a clerical capacity a Negro who had been played football with by the printers' union, solely because of his color, and again when a colored pressman was slaughtered by the pressmen's union, for the same untenable reason. President Roosevelt gave the rule of the tyrannical cabal its death-blow when he sustained Bookbinder Miller, after a square-toed fight with the entire union outfit, and transformed the government printing office into an "open shop." The present public printer, Mr. Charles A. Stillings, is an ardent advocate of the "open shop" principle, and to-day a man is guaranteed his place by virtue of his competence as a workman, regardless of whether he wears the union collar, or stands upon his own feet as an industrious American citizen. Since the inauguration of the "open shop," and subservience to unionism is no longer necessary to their retention in the office, a number of colored printers have dropped out of the organization for good. They realize by bitter experience that outside of the government printing office, where they are tolerated only because the typographical nuion is unable to override the broad-minded dictum of "Uncle Sam," their membership card is not worth the paper upon which it is printed, so far as obtaining employment at their trade is concerned; hence, they see no reason why they should longer continue to pay exorbitant dues and assessments to the union officials, when they cannot possibly get any benefit in return for their money. It might so happen that, in case of a strike on account of the color line, these Negroes would be placed in the anomalous position of contributing to the defeat of their own race. Among the colored men who have quit the organization for this very justifiable reason are Messrs. W. T. Menard and Ira T. Bryant, both monotype operators in the specification division, and who have no superiors as clean and speedy workmen, handling with ease a class of composition so difficult as to style and exactness that experienced typos have resigned rather than risk failure on what is facetiously termed "the rockpile." These men have broken with the union, but are retained in the office in spite of the ill-concealed dislike of their fellows, because of their demonstrated efficiency.

* * *

Mr. Bryant, besides being a skilled disciple of the "art preservative," is a churchman of national prominence. He occupies a conspicuous place in the limelight just now, because of his admitted premiership in the race for the secretaryship of the A. M. E. Sunday School Union, the headquarters of which are located at Nashville, Tenn. His magnificent race for the office at the General Conference in 1904, when he came within a few votes of being elected, will be remembered as the stirring feature of the Chicago meeting. He is stronger to-day than he was then, and it is universally conceded that he will be chosen at Norfolk in 1908, as the successor to W. D. Chappelle. That astute scholar, Dr. J. A. Jones, president of the Turner Normal School in Tennessee, is out in a letter of unequivocal endorsement, referring to Mr. Bryant's ability as "the most experienced and thoroughly competent practical printer in the A. M. E. Church," and finding pleasure in the fact that such an able aspirant for this important branch of the publishing department will again be in the field. Others are writing similar letters, and Mr. Bryant will go to Norfolk with a following that will prove invincible when noses are counted.

* * *

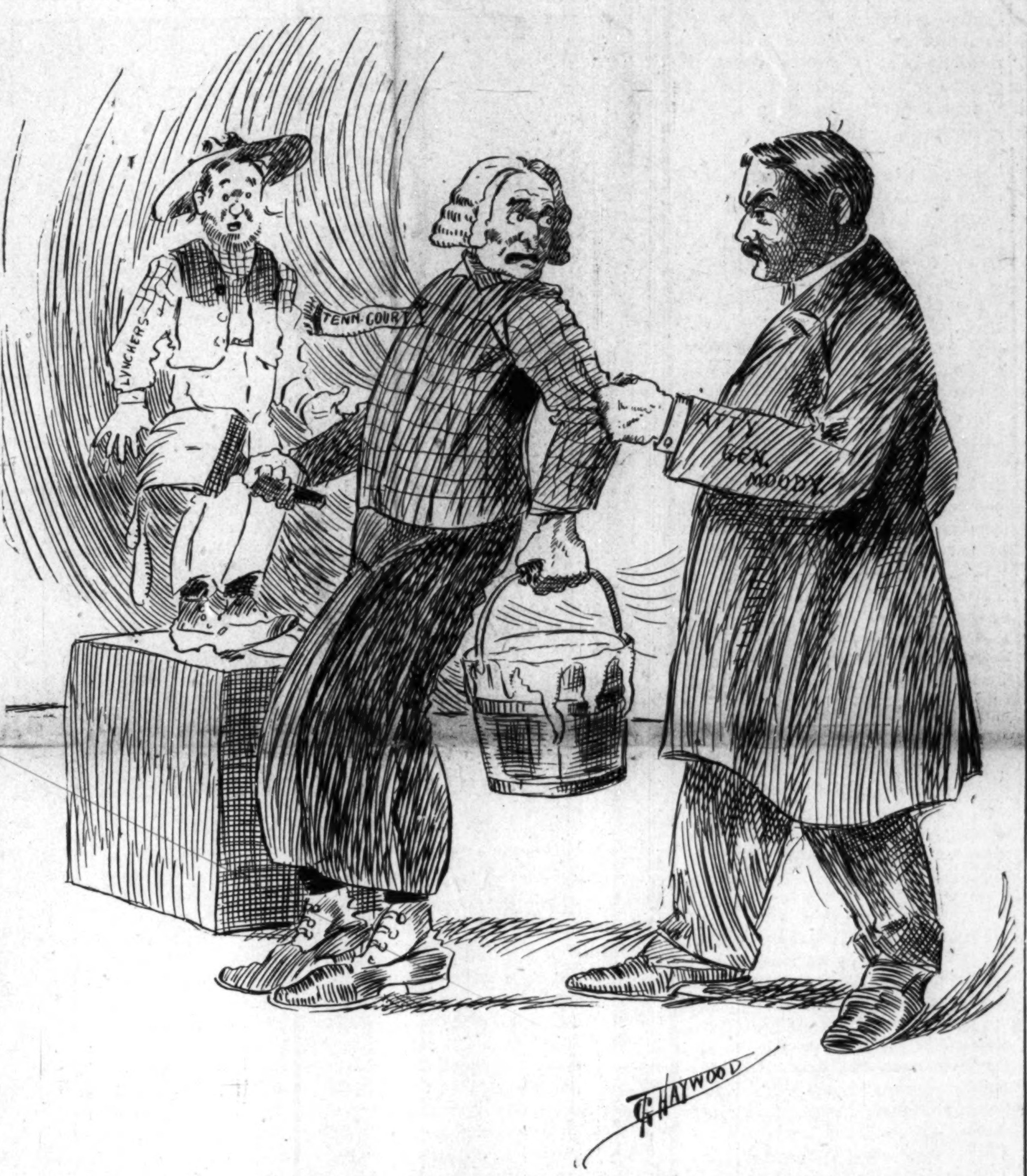
Dr. Jones' high opinion of Mr. Bryant's capabilities as a printer is built upon solid ground. In spite of the impediments thrown in his way by certain petty bosses at the government printing office, to hold back a Negro and a non-union man at that, he has managed by hard work to lead his division each month in amount of type set, and his worst enemies have been forced to confess that he is far and away the swiftest monotype operator in the entire plant. Individual averages were posted each month in a conspicuous place—until it was noticed that the same name led the rest with such unbroken regularity, that to avoid invidious comparisons between the ambitious whites and this Negro, the custom of posting was abandoned, and those who wished to consult the list had to ask for it at the foreman's desk. It is reported that competitors in their determination to beat Bryant would contrive to "cull" the copy—that is, pick out the "phat," such as a record could be made upon easily; but even when this species of trickery was resorted to, the hustling young black man rolled up the phenomenal average of 28,000 ems a day, while his nearest contender—favored with "tables" that counted double, etc.,—could do no better than 24,000. Others who had been likewise aided to pad the returns, averaged 22,000 to 23,000 ems per day. Printers familiar with the possibilities of the craft can best comprehend the magnitude of Mr. Bryant's triumph, especially against such fearful odds. This is the kind of work that can be done, and the pure grit possessed by the brilliant young man who is asking the A. M. E. Church to give him a chance to put its great Sunday school publishing house on a paying basis. Is it any wonder that the thoughtful and far-seeing Fathers in Israel have made up their minds to give him that chance? If elected, there isn't the slightest doubt that he will "make good."

* * *

Blow the hewgag! Beat the tom-tom! Pound the anvil and shout the glad tidings! The Senate has receded from the much-mooted Warner amendment, which declared that "equally good service and accommodations" should be given to all persons paying the same compensation for inter-state transportation of passengers. This provision, initiated by Senator Foraker, throttled by Senator Culberson, and finally adopted at the instance of Senator Warner, in response to the demand of the colored voters of Missouri, has been stricken from the railroad rate bill. Tremendous pressure was brought to bear against the measure by the colored people of the North, for fear that in trying to guarantee equal accommodations to their brethren in the South, through the power of review

(Continued on page four)

Caught Applying the Whitewash.



Attorney General Moody Demands that Lynchers, Who Were Freed by Tennessee Court, be Held for Further Investigation.

CAN CHURCH BE REFORMED?

DR. GRAHAM ADDS FEW WORDS TO RECENT CONTROVERSY

CANNOT EVADE RESPONSIBILITY

The Known Facts Cannot be Denied—Swears Like Peter of Old Lack of Moral Courage the Obstacle to Reform.

After twenty-four years in the itineracy of the A. M. E. Church, with never a mark or a complaint against me for moral, religious or official lapse, I have resigned a twelve-hundred-dollar charge, where the outlook was encouraging in every way, and against the protests of nine-tenths of the congregation, to devote my life to the work of church reform.

But one of the most widely experienced clergymen in the connection solemnly assures me that this church cannot be reformed. He gives as the reasons for his conclusions, first, that the general superintendents are too much compromised in the corruptions themselves, and, second, that the ministers have not the moral courage to stand out against evil, if such stand is not encouraged by their bishops.

Well, I admit that these are strong points, but yet I do not consider the case entirely hopeless. In answer to the first obstacle, I wish to say that I believe that the majority of the bishops are good men, loving God and the old church of Richard Allen. They know well that all that I have said about the evils in the church is sadly true, and they are sorely grieved over the matter. Of course, they consider me wrong for exposing these things to the public, and some of them even think that I should be punished for telling these unwholesome truths; but all of them do not think so. Some remember, with regret, how they ignored the complaints made to the Bishop's Council at Mobile, in 1904, when an elder in good standing offered to produce the evidence before any committee the Council might appoint, showing gross indulgence of criminal practices in the Fourth Episcopal District. They remember, also, how at the last meeting of the Council, in Savannah, a similar offer from the First Episcopal District was likewise ignored. They remember, further, that similar complaints have been coming up for years and that the policy of certain bishops of large influence has been to "pooh, pooh," everything of the kind, while certain others have been warning them that a day would come when they would wish that they had heeded the signs of the times. Now, I'm thinking that these prophets of evil, so long ignored, will have their innings at the next meeting of the Council, the middle of next month. Somebody will arise and say, "I told you so," and all the "cussing" of Graham will not help the matter one whit.

But what can the Council do? While it is not a legislative body, and has no legal existence, yet as an advisory board it can bring such an influence to bear upon every member of the Episcopal bench that the corruptionists will feel a genuine California earthquake about their quarters. Those bishops who transfer men whom they know to be drunkards, adulterers or seducers, under the technical excuse that they have not been proven guilty, will find themselves disgraced among their brethren. This is one of the worst evils to which the bishops are prone. Recently I heard a church official say that another church official, five hundred miles away, where he happened to be visiting, said to him that the bishop who would appoint the Rev. Dr. — to a charge ought himself to be sent to the penitentiary. Why did he say this? Because that Rev. Dr. had left moral ruin behind him everywhere he had pastored, North, South and East, and every bishop knows that full well. Whenever he applies for a transfer his bishop is morally certain that he is running from some young girl and her baby; and yet he secures his transfer before the law gets him, and laughs at the helplessness of his victim.

It is this kind of transfer that Presiding Elder Reeves, of Chicago, tries to defend in an article in the Christian Recorder of May 17. He holds that because no man appointed or

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR.)

IN THE WOMAN'S WORLD.

BY "DOROTHY"

This column is devoted to the interests of women. Address all communications to "Dorothy," The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

"BLESSED ARE THEY THAT MOURN."

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

O deem not that they are blest alone
Whose lives a peaceful tenor keep;
The Power that pities man has shown
A blessing for the eyes that weep.

The light of smiles shall fill again
The lids that overflow with tears;
And weary hours of woe and pain
Are promises of happier years.

There is a day of sunny rest
For every dark and troubled night;
And grief may bide and evening guest,
But joy shall come with early light,

And thou, who o'er thy friend's low bier
Sheddest the bitter drops like rain
Hope that a brighter, happier sphere
Will give him to thy arms again.

Nor let the good man's trust depart,
Though life its common gifts deny—
Though with a pierced and bleeding heart,
And spurned of men, he goes to die.

For God has marked each sorrowful day
And numbered every secret tear,
And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay
For all his children suffer here.

Denounce Preacher.

The Women's Clubs of Cleveland have passed resolutions denouncing T Nelson Baker, of Pittsfield, Mass, a minister of the gospel who sent a communication to the Congregationalist last month, which was a vile aspersion against the character of Afro-American women. In part the resolutions read as follows; "Whereas such false statements will not be silently endured when coming from our arch-enemies of the Dixon type, far less when made by men of our own blood whose wives, mothers, sisters and daughters should shame such cravens into silence, * * * "Be it Resolved, That we do hereby heap upon said T. Nelson Baker, our righteous and unmitigated contempt, and that we roundly denounce him as a minister of the gospel and as a gentleman." These women express the sentiments of all Afro-American women. May our women continue to denounce men who defame the sex either by word or action. Make ourselves worthy of the respect of the world, and demand it. It is quite sad that the ministry supports so much trash.

For African Missions.

Mrs. G. M. DeBaptiste Faulkner lectured last Sunday, at Springfield, Ill., in the interest of the missionary work, in Monrovia, Liberia. Mrs. Faulkner completed her education at Chicago, and taught at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. Her father in company with Rev. T. L. Johnson toured the country in the interest of African missions and died in Africa. She is continuing the work begun by him, and has just returned from a trip to her field of labor. Mrs. Faulkner is a member and past officer of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mas. Ellen Napper, of Columbus, O., was a demonstrator at the Pure Food Show at that place last month.

Mrs. Hattie Humble, at Cleveland, O., has finished a course in millinery at the Young Women's Christian Association.

Colored girls are being employed as sewing machine operators in a factory as Baltimore, Md., manufacturing shirts, overalls, etc. and are giving satisfaction. They earn salaries from $4 to $10 per week. Men and boys are also employed.

Mrs. Louise Flower, after a three years' course graduated from the Richmond, Va., Hospital last month. Miss Ida Wilson, of Newark, N. J., has just entered for a similar course.

Mrs. Lou Ella Young, president of the U. R. B. of M., and secretary Chicago division, F. U. G. F. R. delivered the welcome address at the convention of that order, at Chicago recently.

One hundred and twenty women at the Society Political Study in New York City, decided that non-support is a man's greatest sin against the marriage contract, and therefore a wife's chief cause for divorce.

Mrs. Laura P. Lemon, A. M. addressed the students of the A. and M. College, Huntsville, Ala., Dr. Council, president during the commencement. This is an unusual compliment to be paid a woman.

It is said that numbers of combs in milady's crown of glory will not be worn this season. Only one of elaborate design will be smart. Parisian authority says that white gloves are passe for out-door wear. Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth is still wearing them.

For lemon ice one quart of water and one and one-fourth pounds sugar on to boil. Chip the yellow rind from four large lemons. Set away to cool. Add the juice of the fruits to the cold syrup. Strain. Freeze in a freezer, packing for ice cream, but only turning the crank occasionally and very slowly. Continued stirring spoils it. Serve in sherbert glasses.

Cultivate a taste for good literature. Read books that will broaden your mind. There is little hope for the woman who wastes time reading trashy novels.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE
FORMERLY KNOWN AS
"OZONIZED OX MARROW"
Makes the Hair Long, Soft and Easy to Comb
READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Key West, Fla., Aug. 28, 1904.
I used only one bottle of your pomade and my hair has stopped breaking off and has greatly improved. When I started using this wonderful preparation my hair was seven inches long and now it is ten inches or more. Yours truly, 314 Southard St. MINNIE FOASTER.

Brookhaven, Miss., Aug. 13.
Gentlemen: I must confess I never tried any preparation so excellent for the hair. My hair was turning gray and was rather deadly but since I have been using your hair pomade my hair has turned black like it was when I was a girl and it has a lively, glossy color. C. L. ROBERTS.

Atlanta, Ga., June 6, 1900.
Gentlemen: I have used your pomade and have found it to do more than it is recommended to do. It stops the hair from falling out and breaking off, and cleans the scalp and makes the hair soft, pliable and glossy. MAGGIE REND.

West Chester, Pa., Mch. 30, 1905.
I had typhoid fever and my hair all came out. I used three bottles of your pomade, and now my hair is nine inches long and very thick and nice and straight. Most every one seeing how good your pomade did my hair, they too are anxious for it. My hair is an example to every one. Yours respectfully, ELLA BYE.

Colvert, Tex., Mch. 31, 1905.
I have used one bottle of your pomade and my hair is now perfectly straight, soft and black as silk. I will not be without it. RHODA EDWARDS.

Paris, Mo., July 15, 1899.
Gentlemen: When I began using your pomade my head was so bald I was ashamed of myself, but now my hair has grown three inches all over my head and I have been using it only two months. IDA PRETER.

I have seen the original letters and testify to the genuineness of the statements.
ELWOOD C. KNOX Manager The Freeman.

FORD'S HAIR POMADE, formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW," so straightens **Kinky or Curly Hair** that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length, and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes **Kinky or Curly Hair straight**, as shown above. Its use makes the most **stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly** hair **soft, pliable** and **easy** to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow, and by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly **perfumed** and **harmless**, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1858, and the label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW," was registered in the United States Patent Office in 1874. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get **Ford's**, as it's use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that **FORD'S HAIR POMADE** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in **50c.** size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest., on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50c. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer cannot supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer, or send us 50c. for one bottle, postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles, or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention name of paper you saw this advertisement in. Write your name and address plainly to

THE OZONIZED OX MARROW CO.
Dept. A, 76 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
(None genuine without my signature. Agents Wanted everywhere.)
Charles Ford Prest.

Among The Churches.

CONFERENCE AND CONVENTION.

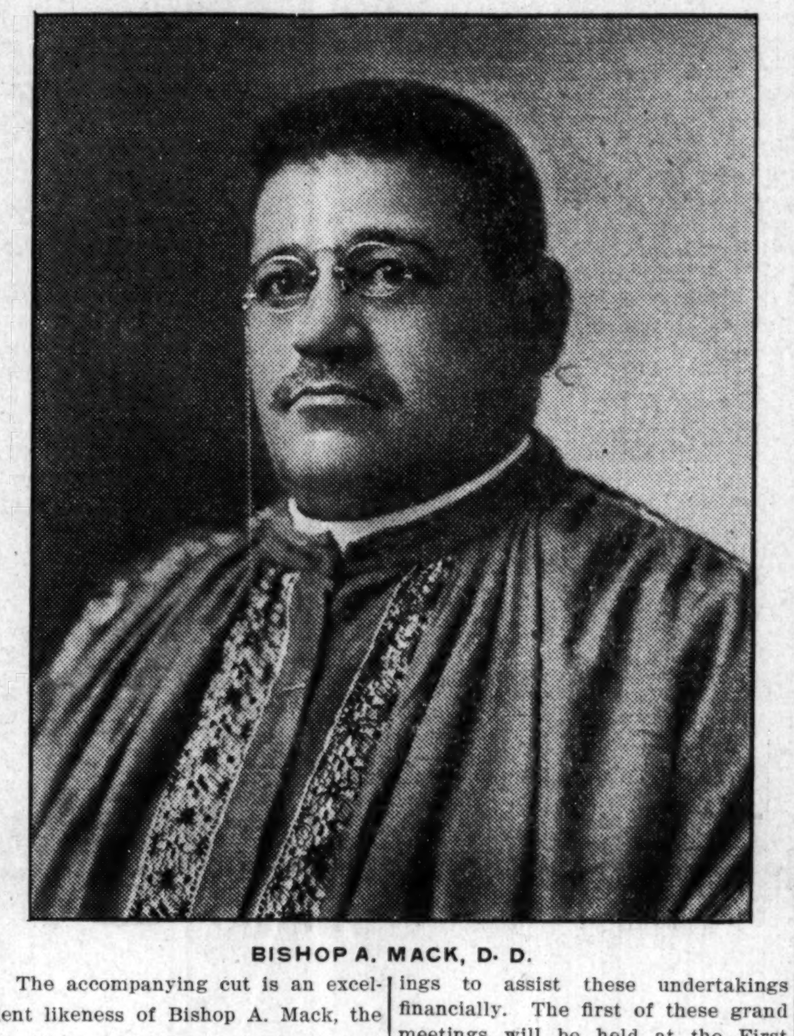
The District Conference and Sunday School Convention of the Indianapolis District Indiana Conference, African Methodist Episcopal church, will be held at St. Paul's Temple, Indianapolis, June 27, 28 and 29. The conference will meet promptly at 10 o'clock on the first date mentioned. Presiding Elder Charles Hunter will call the meeting to order and conduct the devotional exercises, assisted by the ministers. "Financial Ability of the People," "Moral Condition of the People," "What are the People Doing for Missions," "Condition of the Public Schools" are among the subjects for discussion.

The convention will convene on the twenty-eighth. The first session will be devoted to organization, reports, etc. On Thursday evening the welcome addresses will be given by Mrs. Gertrude Simms and Mrs. Ida B. Wilson. The responses by Misses Blanche Patterson Crawfordsville, and Bessie Cox, Lebanon. The diplomas to the normal graduating class will be presented by Rev. Hunter. A number of papers will be read and discussed. Among the subjects are "How to Impress Teachers with the Importance of Their Work," "Getting the Older People Interested in the Sunday School," "How to Secure and Maintain a Large Average Attendance," "Training Children for Christian Service." At 11 a. m. Friday morning there will be an open conference on "Sunday School Manogement" led by Prof. John Evans. The schools of the district will be well represented and an excellent convention is promised.

Rev. A. J. Wilson, Raleigh, N. C., in a sermon on dancing said, "I don't know whether it is wrong for you to dance, but it is wrong for me, and what is wrong for the preacher is wrong for the people."

Rev. Joseph E. Haynes, M. D, D. D., has recently issued a little book on the origin of the Hamitic races. Rev. Horace Talbert, D. D., has also issued a book, "The Sons of Allen."

The National Baptist Convention has decided to found, establish and operate a theological seminary.



BISHOP A. MACK, D. D.

The accompanying cut is an excellent likeness of Bishop A. Mack, the wealthy colored Baptist evangelist of Kansas City, Mo. This cut was made from the Doctor's latest photograph, taken during his series of sermons delivered recently at St. Louis, Mo., on doctrine, usage and polity of the Baptist Church. It is said these sermons worked wonders in the way of arousing the members of the church to a sense of their duty to God, the church and their fellow men.

The Doctor has planned to build five churches during the summer in different parts of the states of Illinois and Missouri, and arrangements have been made to hold large basket meetings to assist these undertakings financially. The first of these grand meetings will be held at the First Baptist Church, Eola, Mo., the fourth Sunday in May. The second will be held at Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, Canton, Ill., the first Sunday in June; Lockport, Ill., the second Sunday in June, at Shiloh Baptist Church; at Union Baptist Church, Alton, Ill., the first Sunday in July. Christians and ministers of all denominations are invited to attend these grand rallies and basket meetings. A cordial welcome is guaranteed. Excursions are expected from neighboring towns. No member of the Baptist faith should miss this opoprtunity to meet friends, and strangers also, from others cities.

WANDERER AT THE GATE CITY OF SOUTH

LIFE IN ATLANTA AMONG THE NEGRO CITIZENS.

Atlanta (Ga.) Special: Since I wrote you last Vesuvius has had an eruption, San Francisco has been destroyed and Dr. Graham has issued his declaration of war upon the ministry. Now, I hope all this did not happen because I failed to write; if so, think what dire calamity would rush upon us if Brother Thompson should dry his pen. Your representative is now in the Gate City of the South. Atlanta is a great city, even greater than they claim. The city has skyscrapers that reach to heaven and dives that reach to hell, so you see it reaches clear through space. I do not mean to deal with the den life, for it is as natural to the unemployed as luxuries to the rich. There is so much of the higher life here in Atlanta, and among my own people, too, that I am fairly amazed. This, you know, is the home of Bishops Turner, Gaines and Holsey, and of such divines as Drs. Flipper, Alexander, Carter, Bryant, Rush, Day, Proctor and others. Negro schools have become a political issue. Mr. Howell has for months freightened the feeble-minded countryman with pictures of the Negro colleges of Atlanta. Mr. Howell does not overdraw the picture, for they are here. Atlanta University, Atlanta Baptist College, Morris Brown, Clark, Gammon and Spellman are all great schools. We have here such men as Dr. DuBois, first among scholars; Dr. Bowen, first among orators; Prof. Crogman, first among classical instructors; I. Garland Penn, first among organizers—oh, I can't name them all. Atlanta has more than 500 Negroes in business. The church houses are not as fine here as in some Southern towns, but it does not mean that the Negro of Atlanta is lacking in religion, but he takes very largely to home building and business pursuits. This spirit is due in great measure to the pace set by the old aristocratic families and to the presence of the Negro Business Men's League. The insurance business is a great success here. One company alone collects $1,500 a week, all by Negroes and from Negroes. The Y. M. C. A. is doing nicely under the able management of Prof. Weatherby. Col. Rucker holds a high place in the respect of both races. There are those who pray that his official life may be long, to which the Colonel gives ready amens; at least, he shows no disposition to commit official suicide. I shall each week write you the comings and goings, the doings and dyings of our people in this section. Yours, WANDERER.

Read "Forty Years a Freeman," in our next issue. The subject is a visit to Jacksonville, Ill.

GEORGE H. JONES,
4 S. Twenty-first Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

BETTING SYSTEMS.

Their Opponent Says He Can't Fight Human Nature.

No backer is deterred by the knowledge that the odds offered are mathematically unfair. His faith in the correctness of his judgment is a setoff against the restriction of his winnings. Argument never prevented a man from risking a sovereign on a "good thing." Some twenty years ago I wrote in a journal now defunct an elaborate refutation of the notion that money can be made by systematic gambling. I gave an analysis of every known "system" and proved to the satisfaction of every mathematically trained intellect that systems were absurd. The paper—rather a serious organ—was in consequence bought largely by betting people, and hundreds tested the systems I had exposed. A compositor in the office of the paper actually made some $350 or $400 by following one of the systems and gave up his "case" for the course. He was back long before the season finished.

The only cure for gambling is a persistent run of ill luck, resulting in entire loss of capital. Even then the doctrine of chances suggests that "the turn must come." That is what lures the man with the gambling instinct. Some one must win. Why not I?" is his unanswerable objection to all arguments. It is curious, too, how the very arguments employed to prove the futility of betting have a knack of failing when put to the test of one or two experimental trials. I once, by way of an object lesson, laid the mathematical odds against heads turning up five times consecutively. They ran nine times. It is true that I should have won scores of times if my opponent continued tossing, but he was satisfied that my mathematical illustration had failed and argued if it failed once why not twice? I have decided not to publish the very elaborate manuscript I prepared on "The Folly of Systems" so long as human nature remains as it is.—Douglas Blackburn in London Review.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

What Happens When Two or More Peers Want to Speak at Once.

There is no rule against a dozen peers, or the entire peerage for that matter, rising and addressing the lord chancellor at the same time. The lord chancellor has no power to select the peer who shall speak. A lord chancellor's leg may be pulled, we imagine, but his eye can never be caught. For all he can do two peers wishing to address the house and refusing to give way one to the other could stay on their feet until one of them dropped from exhaustion.

This is no exaggeration. Within living memory two peers engaged in an adventure which at first threatened to develop into a tiring down contest after the manner of Goldsmith's dancers. It happened in 1884 on a warm July day and was very entertaining while it lasted.

The two were Earl Granville and Lord Cairns. Both rose simultaneously to speak. The two peers stood facing each other at the table, and each tried to speak, while their partisans kept shouting "Granville!" and "Cairns!" in an aristocratic manner. It must have sounded a little like a cup tie. Lord Selborne sat on the woolsack helpless. The scene might have lasted until either Earl Granville or Lord Cairns had fallen fainting had not Lord Beauchamp earned immortal fame by creating a precedent in the house of lords. He moved, in a tone of anger, that Lord Cairns be heard, and Lord Cork, in a similar tone, moved that Lord Granville be heard.

A vote was taken, and Lord Granville won by a majority of one in a house of fifty-three excited peers. So if the lord chancellor at any time finds himself confronted by two noble but obstinate orators there is a precedent to fall back upon which may be found useful.—London News.

Neighborly.

A merry party being gathered in a city flat made such a racket that the occupant of a neighboring house sent his servant over with a polite message asking if it would be possible for the party to make less noise, since, as the servant announced, "Mr. Smith says that he cannot read." "I am sorry for Mr. Smith," replied the host. "Please present my compliments to your master, say that I am sorry he cannot read and tell him I could when I was four years old."—London Judy.

If you think you must have a quick growing deciduous tree there is nothing better in the whole list than the soft maple or sycamore. It will grow almost as fast as the cottonwood or the willow, is free from insect pests and furnishes a quality of wood for fuel purposes easily worked up and every way superior to most of the soft woods, so called.

The strippings of a cow's milk product are said to be a valuable tonic for weakly persons who cannot assimilate other food. If the use of strippings should become general by people in need of a tonic a marked lowering of the test at the creameries may be looked for. We have known a good many degenerates needing a moral tonic who hankered after strippings.

We have a friend living on a farm who is bringing up a family of five boys and three girls, and she is following the plan of training them all alike. The boys are educated to do housework, while the girls are taught to assist in such outdoor work as usually falls to the lot of the boys. There is much in this plan to commend it, as the boys and girls thus trained soon become useful and independent.

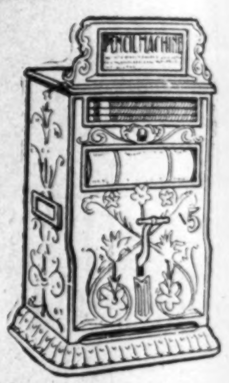
STORY OF A REMARKABLE INVENTION

THAT WILL EARN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

Should those who have an inventive turn of mind devote their talents to the little things of life, those of every day use, greater financial success would no doubt attend their efforts.

It is the simple inventions that have alawys earned the greatest sums; for instance the sewing machine, telephone, barb wire, air brake, kodak, phonograph, to say nothing of hundreds of still smaller things.

A modern example of the earning capacity of simple things is the slot machine to sell small articles, one of the latest of which is designed to sell pencils.



This is a picture of the slot machine to sell five cent lead pencils. It is a very small machine, being about fifteen inches high and eight inches wide, but it holds 250 pencils in readiness for the American people, who use annually almost nine hundred million of them.

This machine, which has recently been put out for public patronage, is a wonderful device, needing no clerk, paying no rent, and it will not take a slug. It will be at work nights and days, Sundays and holidays, taking in nickels in exchange for pencils, and earning fabulous sums for its owners.

It was originally planned to put in school buildings where the thousands of students could secure pencils when needing them, but later it was found so excellent a salesman that it is now being put in hotels, depots, office building entrances, and many other places throughout the country.

A few years ago no one heard of a slot machine, but now there are thousands in use, and they have opened a vast source of revenue in selling many small articles of daily use, but it remained for a Los Angeles company to secure exclusive and valuable patents to sell lead pencils through a machine.

A unique plan has been devised to make the machine popular and insure patronage by forming a stock company, divided into shares, the owners of the stock to share in the profits of the hundreds of machines and advertise them everywhere.

There are three thousand shares at face value of one hundred dollars each, which are being sold at $50 each now, but will soon sell at $100 each. The money is to be used in forwarding the interest of the company and in putting out many more machines.

To give an idea of the tremendous profit that will attend the sale of lead pencils, a single machine selling but ten penclis a day, at a profit of three cents a pencil, will earn more than $100 a year. From these figures you can easily estimate the enormous profit to be derived form 1,000 machines, or more, yourself. This company expects to put out 400,000 machines in the United States alone. In addition each machine is fitted with a revolving cylinder on which are advertising spaces that will earn additional hundreds of dollars yearly. The cost of the machines being less than ten dollars each, leaves a profit almost unbelievable when many thousand machines are at work.

Should the readers of this paper be interested in sharing the profits of this machine, they should write J. W. Musselman, 225 Mason Building, Los Angeles, California, asking him to reserve a share or two of the stock at $50 a share, before it has all been sold; or better yet, make a remittance with the letter to insure his holding the stock for you.

The Company is already operating on the Pacific Coast, and the machines will spread eastward as their utility becomes known. The profit should be enormous, dealing as they are in a necessity and at the profit contained in a five cent lead pencil.

There will undoubtedly be dividends yet this year, which will within a few months cause the stock to go from the present price of $50 a share to much above $100, which is par, as there are but 3,000 shares to divide the profits among.

If our readers have not the entire sum in cash, with which to purchase the stock, a letter written to Mr. Musselman will no doubt obtain his consent for you to purchase it on the easy payment plan.

Don't delay; write at once to Mr. Musselman for the booklet which the company has published telling all about the machines, and what they are earning selling lead pencils through their slot machines.

Your Past, Present, Future Accurately Told.
Hidden Treasure, Lost Money Located.
Separated Friends United.
Send name, age, year, date of birth and handwriting. Readings $1 to $5.
Have performed Special Service for European Rulers.
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FOR THE IMPROVEMENT AND ADVANCEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF

HEAD, SECOND AND SIDE WAITERS

" For the man who works with brain or hand. "

HEADQUARTERS
309 Indiana Ave.,
Indianapolis, Ind

W. Forrest Cozart, Editor.

EASTERN BRANCH
17 N. Kentucky Ave.,
Atlantic City, N. J.

The colored waiters of Atlantic City, N. J., have organized a stock company, with a capital stock of $10,000, for the purpose of operating a steam laundry.

Mr. Gilbert A. Burnett, head waiter at the Bartram Hotel, Philadelphia, will again return to Bryn Mawr this summer. Mr. Burnett is one of the original members of the Head Waiters' Association.

Secretary Miller had a hard time explaining how he had advised others that proxies would not be admitted, and in the meantime had entered three, which he held snugly up his sleeve, as trump cards.

The editor of this department cordially invites the head waiters throughout the country to send us a list of their dining room crew and any other news pertaining to the welfare of the colored waiters.

Mr. J. M. Butler, ex-president of the Head Waiters' Association and the affable head waiter at the Marlborough House, Atlantic City, N. J., was indisposed several days after the recent convention. Mr. Butler, it is said, made a model chairman, always giving fair decisions and giving each side a chance to be heard.

INDIVIDUAL HOTEL DIRECTORY

[One address line $4.00 per year; including subscription to The Freeman, in advance.]

HEADWAITERS.

J. W. Redmond, Headweiter of The Carroll, Vicksburg, Miss. 10-06.
C. W. Dwyer, headwaiter Commercial Club Minneapolis, Minn. 8 '05
C. H. Plummer, headwaiter Hotel Brunswick, Uniontown, Pa. 10-05
R. H. Bradley, Headwaiter Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. 3-06
G. W. Bland, Headwaiter of The Oliver, South Bend, Ind. 12-06

HOTEL DIRECTORY

This column used exclusively for the addresses of hotels, restaurants, lodging and boarding houses and club rooms throughout the country, and intended as a guide for the traveling public—you business solicited.

Hotel Dwyer (European) C. W. Dwyer proprietor. First class rooms by the day, week or month, with heat, electric light and bath, 224 Washington Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.
Hotel Reformer—First class in all respects 900 N. 6th street, Richmond, Va. A. W. Holmes, manager.
Moore's Hotel—First-class roomsand board Rooms neatly furnished, 712 and 714 W. 9th street Little Rock, Ark.
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel—327 Laurel street, Hot Springs, Ark.
Cora's Lunch Room – 220 Fifth Street, Little Rock, Ark.
Black's Hotel—A modern first-class hotel for colored people, H. Black, Manager, Evansville, Ind.
The Parker House—Rooms, bath. J. W Holliman, proprietor, Indianapolis, Ind.

The next convention of the Head and Side Waiters' Association meets in Atlantic City, and there will be something doing. It goes without saying that the next president of the association will be an Atlantic City man.

Mr. Harvey Green, who was recently elected second vice president of the Head Waiters' Association, is head waiter at the Royal Palace Hotel, Atlantic City, and during the winter he is in charge of the Colonial Hotel, Bahama, W. I.

Mr. Jas. Otery, proprietor Bay State Hotel, Atlantic City, and head waiter in the European room at the Royal Poinciana Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla., was an original Evans man, and it was through his dexterity that Mr. Evans was elected.

Mr. John A. Gloster, the efficient head waiter at the Sterling Hotel, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., attended the Head and Side Waiters' National Convention in New York recently. Mr. Gloster is one of our most progressive young head waiters.

Rev. C. S. Morris's eulogy on the late Frank P. Thompson, at Abyssinia Baptist Church, New York, during the Head Waiters' Convention, was a masterpiece. Dr. Morris is undoubtedly one of the race's best orators. He and Dr. Creditt make a pair that is hard to beat.

Colored waiters are losing ground. Why? Because there are so many incompetent head waiters, who, filled with selfish greed, are grafting, working all for self and doing nothing in the way of advancing the side men. Good, honest and sober head waiters are few and far between nowadays.

The title of the association reads now, Head and Side Waiters' National Benefit Association. In view of the fact that the resolution introduced at Buffalo by W. F. Cozart to admit the side waiters only received three votes, the side waiters should feel proud of the progress and success they have attained in showing the swelled-headed head waiters that "there are others."

The Blenheim Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., which recently closed its American plan dining room, and incidentally put out colored waiters, opened May 1 with a white head waiter and a full crew of white waiters.

W. Forrest Cozart has received many comments upon his successful handling of the big Chalfonte dining room, which has a capacity of over 600 and carries a crew of over 100 waiters. The Chalfonte is Atlantic City's largest and best hotel.

Mr. John J. Miles, the "grand old man" of the Plankinton dining room, on May 19 celebrated his thirtieth anniversary as an employe and the twenty-eighth year as head waiter at the Plankinton. Mr. Miles' record cannot be beat, and he has done more for the colored waiters than a dozen of any other head waiters.

Mr. J. H. Andrews, the popular head waiter at the Hotel Albert, Selma, Ala., is making quite a success, and he has a well-trained crew in the persons of M. J. Crawford, Capt. Louis H. Porter, Secretary Joseph Lassiter, Frank Carter, E. T. Thornton, James Clark, Sam (Lord) Dukes, Robert Smith, Eugene Walker, Samuel Jackson and Robinson Avery. Men in the above crew represent eight States, and they all are striving to excel in their profession.

The waiters' sleeping department at the Plankinton Hotel, Milwaukee, which was established several years ago, has been condemned, and now the waiters are compelled to find lodging elsewhere. This would be indeed a sad blow if that benefactor of the colored waiters, J. J. Miles, had not pleaded for a raise of five dollars per month in wages for the waiters, which has been allowed. The waiters of the Plankinton now receive $30 per month. See what a good head waiter, who has the interest of the side men at heart, can accomplish.

The side waiters have been admitted to the Head Waiters' Association, because it was seen that the association could not survive without them. They were needed to place the association on a sound financial basis, and yet the side men are not allowed to vote in the National conventions. The door of hope has been closed on the progressive and energetic young men, and they are discriminated against. This is all wrong. If they are good enough to be members they are good enough to vote. Give them their rights.

"Did you ever hear of a hotel luncheon?" asked a Kansas City man, who is in Denver on business, recently. "No," he continued, "I don't mean a luncheon given in a hotel. It's usually at a private residence. I went to one when I was here last summer. A well-known Denver woman, who has traveled all over the world, had me up to lunch. When we sat down at the table she said: 'This is a hotel luncheon.' I didnt' quite understand and she explained.

"'You'll notice,' she said, 'that the knives, forks, chinaware and napkins are all from hotels. Each one bears its hotel mark and no two articles are from the same place.'

"She had knives from Denver hotels, forks from New York hotels, etc. Hotels in Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, Philadelphia, London, Paris, Berlin and even Calcutta and Hong Kong were represented.

"'Magnificent,' I said. 'How did you get such a fine collection?'

"She laughed gaily. 'They just stuck to my fingers,' she said. 'I don't consider it stealing. But, of course, you mustn't tell.'

"That woman," concluded the Kansas City man, "had at least $150 worth of stolen goods on her table. During the remainder of my stay at her house I kept one hand on my watch and the other on my pocketbook."—Denver Post.

THE NEW OFFICERS ELECTED.

New officers of the Head and Second and Side Waiters' Association are: President, Wm. H. Evans, New York, head waiter at the New Breakers, Palm Beach, Fla., and formerly head waiter at the Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, Va.; first vice-president, John H. Brooks, New York, head waiter Somerset Hotel, New York city; second vice-president, Harvey Green, Royal Palace Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.; treasurer, Cornelius La Mar, head waiter St. Marks Hotel, Brooklyn, N. Y.; secretary, H. D. Miller, New York, re-elected.

Previous to electing officers there was a hot fight as to whether the proxies would be counted. Mr. Brooks, being in the chair, entertained a motion to shut out proxies, and the motion was carried. The above is contrary to Article 4 of the Constitution and therefore is illegal, and all officers are illegally elected.

Wm. H. Evans and J. M. Butler were the only two names presented to the convention for president, as W. F. Cozart had withdrawn, owing to the fact that he was unable to attend. The New York push supported Evans and a few small fish fell in line, and President Butler, Atlantic City's candidate, was badly beaten.

The New York ring ran the convention, and it was a case of scratching each other's back.

Outside of New York and Atlantic City there were only about six delegates or members at the convention.

Pittsburg, the one-time banner city of the association, was conspicuous on account of the absence of any members from that city. The Pittsburg members were shamefully treated a year ago, when the convention met in that city. Notwithstanding great preparation was made and hundreds of dollars spent, only three delegates outside of Pitsburg were present, which was enough to disgust and discourage anyone.

E. T. Montgomery, Western representative of the New York ring, is still superintendent of the Bureau of Publicity, whatever that is.

FAITHFUL EMPLOYES

The Burdick House, Kalamazoo, Mich., recently closed to be remodeled and reopened under new proprietorship, has a remarkable employe record. Mandy Barnes had been employed as chambermaid for thirty years; John Thomas, colored porter, twenty-five years; George Lets, chef, twenty-three years; Lou Hutchinson, barkeeper, thirty years; Philip Klauws, porter and all-round man, twenty-eight years; B. J. Wassey, carpenter, eighteen years; Harry Krumm, chief clerk, sixteen years. The closing of the hotel broke home ties.

What a commentary on the relationship between employer and employe! No trouble, no quarrels, no strife; no wiring employment agencies and hotel papers to rush in a cook, a clerk, or other employe; no unionism, that curse which puts employer and employe on a cold-blooded, dollar proposition, relegating to oblivion every vestige of interest and sympathy that may or might exist between the one employing and the one employed. When the Burdick House closed and Mr. and Mrs. Badger gave up the good old house, employes seemed like children, one of the family, whose parting cost tears, yet a quiet happiness must have been the crowning spirit of the event, because of the pleasant relationships existing these many years—a consciousness that all had done their parts in the conducting of a business for so long a period.—Hotel World.

A LESSON FOR THE WAITERS.

One of Chicago's leading hotels had an experience with waiters a few days ago. The manager had just purchased and put in use a new lot of silverware. The first crack out of the box several silver teapots disappeared. The manager, arguing that the waiters should keep closer check on such things, announced that he would charge the loss up to the crew pro rata. They threatened to strike, but the manager could not believe that half a dozen of the ones longest in his employ would quit, yet they declared they would do so, and finally the manager gave in, but announced that he would later personally pay off the crew in the usual three shifts, allowing one man at a time in his private office. As he handed out each one his money he asked if he had any complaint to make of his treatment, his "station" or salary. None scored a complaint. "All right," said the manager, "there is your money and no deduction." It puzzled the men, as they expected trouble, and some of the older ones got a good lecture on their ingratitude and threat to strike.

"I did not blame the newer men so much," said the manager later, "but I did feel sore at my old men, who held good jobs and made good money, treating me in this way."

A few days later the manager said to his head waiter: "Let out the four oldest men in our employ," and it was done. A day or two later the next oldest bunch in service was let out, and later a third quartette. The rest were allowed to stay. This was certainly the justice and wisdom of a Solomon. If the old men could not be relied upon when trouble arose it was preferable to have new men.—Hotel World.

EUROPEAN SERVICE IS HERE TO STAY.

Editor Freeman — In the halcyon days that are no more, before the European plan of service was on top in this country, except at Delmonico's and Taylor's, in New York city, when nearly every reputable hotel dining room the country around had its Negro head waiter and his crew of side waiters, there were many things of daily occurrence which, viewed in the light of the present methods and almost perfect table service, appear crude and ludicrous. And yet, if they are to be judged by the wages paid and the personal perquisites received by the men, they were the golden era of table service, and will always be held in fond remembrance by such members of the old guard as still survive. But there are "changes to us all, which the eye cannot see, but the heart must believe," and to those of us who have been in the harness during the past decade, many things have become fixed facts, which were not even dreamed of back in the early seventies, for table service, like everything else in this progressive period, has made wonderful strides in the past few years. European service is here to stay. It exacts neatness, courtesy, intelligence; "the wisdom of the serpent, the voice of the dove." It was a sort of "bete noir" when it first became the vogue, to many a Negro waiter, who had blundered into a jacket and apron under the American plan, but to those who found a real pleasure in the work their hands found to do, its details were soon learned by rote by masters and men, from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate, and from tropical Florida to arctic Alaska. It is in the wood for the Negro to "do all that doth become a man; who dares do more is not a man," and the theme that should be the dominant one among all hotel and cafe employes should be perfect service, for that, and that alone, will be the sign by which we shall conquer and hold our own in the public eye and the public estimation. Right here the suggestion is offered, as within the province of the Freeman, that a prize or prizes be given for the most practical merit system that can be devised for use in hotels and cafes as an incentive for duties performed. It would stimulate the aspiring, mete out a just reward to the faithful and painstaking and build up the profession in many ways.

From among the vast army of hotel and cafe employes in this country there may be evolved some system, worthy of trial, which will bring excellent results for the general betterment of the service. The Freeman is becoming a very potent factor in the field it espouses, and its every utterance is read with an interest which speaks volumes for its future usefulness.

Yours for progress,
H. PETTIGREW,
Head Waiter Monongahela House,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Why Worry About Your Children?

Right Food Goes Far To Keep Them Strong and Healthy.

Give your children plenty of good, pure food, rich in nutrition, but easy to digest, and let them romp and play outdoors to their hearts' content, and you need not worry about their health this summer.

We know of no other food so good, so pure, so rich in all the nutrition that little folks need, and so very easy to digest, as Malta-Vita, the delicious malted whole wheat food.

Malta-Vita gives children the highest possible degree of nourishment that their young bodies need, but does not tax the strength of their stomachs or overheat their blood. All the valuable food elements contained in this crisp, delicious, flaked whole wheat food are practically predigested, and are taken up quickly by the system, forming pure red blood and giving vitality to the body and mind alike. It is the ideal food for every one all the year around, but most especially it is the one perfect food for children in the summer.

A bowlful of Malta-Vita with milk or cream, and perhaps a little fresh fruit or fruit juice, makes the ideal breakfast for little folks, and it goes far toward making the complete, ideal breakfast for the rest of the family. Such a breakfast starts you off on the day just right. It gives you the life and vigor to accomplish things and enjoy yourself. It is a safeguard against indigestion and positive insurance of good health. All grocers sell Malta-Vita. Now 10 cents.

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Agents Wanted
To sell R. C. Wells and Co.'s book titled Autobiography Applied to American Negro and White Man $5.00 cash or its value in a present to anyone selling 25 books excluding the large commission per volume. Write C E Covington, Box 354, Buxton, Ia.

THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE is now offering extended courses in both theory and practice to young men anxious to secure advanced instruction in Architectural Drawing and Electrical Engineering. Persons desiring to take advanced or elementary courses in either of the subjects will find the opportunity to obtain instruction at Tuskegee Institute such as few institutions can offer. There is a growing demand for young men who fit themselves, by completing the Architectural Drawing course, to make plans for houses and who can do the work required in Electrical Engineering. Every effort is being made to make these courses more helpful than ever before. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

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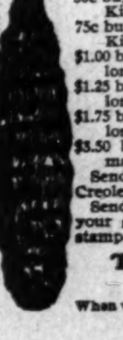

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SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1906.

ROOSEVELT SPEECHES.

The two speeches delivered by President Roosevelt at Hampton and Howard were filled with good advice and sound sense that might be given to any people. In both of them he confined himself almost wholly to those fundamentals, the importances of which is not recognized by a people low in the scale of civilization. He dwelt on the points of conduct, sobriety, thrift and economy, just such things as should be impressed upon the minds of three-fourths of the people of this country, and perhaps upon a larger per cent of the colored people. But as a matter of fact the people whom he addressed on these occasions were not of the class who are without definite and fixed ideas of what constitutes useful living and good citizenship. They had already made response to the demands of this civilization and their lives are an amen to what he had to say. In view of this it does seem that the President might have spoken to the students of these two schools on a plane which would have shown that he regarded them as having reached the grammar grade of advancement. However much it may be insisted that what is said on these occasions is applicable to all people alike, we cannot free ourselves of the impression that the advice is given because it is thought to be especially needed by all of the race; that the mere fact of a brown skin calls for primitive lessons, regardless of the conception of life or the attainment of those who listen. We do not wish to be overly sensitive on this point, but we do believe that there is too much of the assumption that a brown Negro, simply because he has a brown skin, requires a special brand of intellectual entertainment. We want to hear about those larger affairs of human life and endeavor; of the duty and relation of each to each, and all to each, not as black or white men, but as MEN. We hope to hear some time of Mr. Roosevelt making just such an address to just such audiences as he found at Hampton Institute and Howard University.

There is no way at present of knowing anything about the real truth of this affair aside from the killing of the woman and the pursuit of the young Negro. They never admit doing any more than they do, so it is safe to say that they killed the boy's mother. This is the only crime committed so far as we have any right to believe, for it has been proven time and again that there is absolutely no dependence to be put in press dispatches relating alleged crimes of Negroes, especially when coming from the South. If there is any further use for a mob in this case it would be for some really decent people to hang the men who murdered that woman.

King Alfonso is now getting some proofs that he is regarded as a real king. It is said that he is resigned to his fate, but the trouble with kings is that they do not resign in the right way.

A native of Hawaii swam thirty miles and still lives. He was more in the swim than any man we have ever heard of.

In commenting last week on the fair, in which three men lost their lives because of a lie told, we stated that in spite of this blunder as a lesson the same thing may happen again in almost any community. Now the dispatches of Monday last tell of the killing of a colored woman by a mob that fired a gun through the door of her house. They, the successors of the old slave hound, were pursuing "a young Negro charged with attempting assault." The dispatch concludes with the statement that "mob violence is threatened."

The shooting of a young woman at a religious meeting in this city caused a mob to form which rushed into the church and threatened the preacher. The woman fell in a trance and was taken away in an ambulance. All the parties to this incident were white people. It is so seldom that they do have a case of genuine conversion that when they do have one it is mistaken for a fit, a spasm, or insanity.

The fact that we have two standards of right and wrong, one for black and one for white, is not new to the dark American. The only new feature about it is that it is now being confessed. Well, let them make standards to suit any notion. They will learn some day that right and wrong are not matters of mere fiat. As well may they try to make two multiplication tables.

Robert Williams, who killed Mike Collins, a construction boss at Bloomfield, Ind., has been sent to prison under a life sentence. There is much difference of opinion as to the justification for this deed, but at any rate it will probably be some time before another construction boss will make a practice of using his fist on Negroes who work under him.

We are willing to wager a good guess that when the truth of the troubles in Mexico comes to light it will be found that the "Yankee pigs" were the cause of it. A foreign corporation doing business in any outside country is a source of constant danger.

In spite of Secretary Shaw's miniature boom for the presidency it is now stated that he will retire from public life at the end of two years. It has been seen ever since Cummins has been comin' that Mr. Shaw's retirement from public life would take place in the near future.

The Filipino eats dog and we eat pig. The difference is one of early training. We are both a little beyond the cannibal, but not much. The dog and the pig would both prefer to have the Filipino and American eat missionaries.

We have our suspicions about the reports that various trusts are "surrendering." However dead they may appear we think it would be well for the public to keep its eye on these dead trusts, for some time after their reported demise.

If the white man wishes to have the people of African descent accept the word Negro he will have to learn to begin it with a capital letter. This concession is at least necessary if it is to be a go.

Is it not strange that people have advanced no farther than to take one of their own number and worship him as though he were a god, and engage in all the flub-dubbery that took place in Madrid last week?

The mob industry continues to thrive, and so do we continue to raise money to send missionaries to Africa. It is much easier to see the needs of others than it is to see the needs of ourselves.

When are a people capable of self-government? Why, when they can govern themselves, of course. Are the American people capable of self-government?

To Freeman Subscribers.

Always give former address in case of removal where paper is to be changed from one place to another.

General Corresspondence.

Mrs. Mary E. Washington, Grand Secretary of the Good Samaritans of the state of Kentucky, has been making her annual tour of inspection of the lodges under her jurisdiction. She was accompanied by Miss Arletta Vaughn, state superintendent of the juvenile department....Rev. B. G. Shaw preached an able sermon to the U. B. F. at Jones' Chapel, Sunday....Dr. W. O. Vance entertained at dinner last Friday Ernest Hogan, the star of the "Rufus Rastus" Company, his mother, Mrs. Maggie Crowdus, and niece, Miss Maggie Wrafield, both of Bowling Green, Ky., and Miss Alice Mackey, leading soubrette of the Hogan company. The menu was "divine"....Col. R. W. Thompson has been invited to deliver the commencement address to the graduating class of the public schools at Memphis, Ind., on the 16th....The commencement exercises of the Scribner High School, of which Prof. R. A. Roberts is principal, were held Tuesday evening, June 5, at the high school auditorium. The attendance was large and representative. As the school course has been extended from three to four years, there were no graduates this year. The program embraced literary and musical numbers, a calisthenic drill by eight girls of the physical culture class, and a one-act comedietta, entitled "Freezing a Mother-in-law." The characters were well taken by the pupils of the school....Prof. Roberts will go to State University, Bloomington, next week, to complete a special course in a number of branches....John A. Hodge, assistant principal at Scribner High School, may acept a flattering offer from the school authorities at Evansville....Owing to a hitch in the title of the lot, the proposed new building for the Scribner High School may not be erected this year.

The eighteenth annual commencement of the Jeffersonville Colored High School took place Friday evening, June 1, at Spieth's Opera House. The exercises were unusually interesting, and were witnessed by a brilliant audience that completely filled the hall. Four graduates received diplomas. They and the subjects which they intelligently discussed were: "Our National Congress," J. Frank Lee; "Lend a Hand," Etta P. Willis; "No Sense Like Common Sense," Sophronia E. Johnson; "On the Threshold," Mary E. Twyman. The school has had a successful year, and the gratifying results reflect great credit upon the scholarly Prof. R. Frank Taylor, principal, and Prof. J. O. Oglesby, assistant principal. Since the organization of this school over sixty young men and women have gone out from its portals and have made their impress in the many departments of the world's work.

Charles Riz, of Nashville, Tenn., has been appointed to a position at the United States Quartermaster's Depot. This makes nine colored men now employed at this branch of the War Department.

There is an abundance of work in this section for brawny colored men. The car works are running full blast, the street railway and sewer construction people are hiring everybody they can get their hands on, and there is great activity in the building trades.

Henry Vertrees, who was appointed government blacksmith at Carlisle, Pa., some months ago, has been transferred to the Shoshone reservation, Nev. His family will remain here for the present.

Mr. R. W. Thompson, The Freeman's well-known staff correspondent, delivered a highly enjoyable address Friday morning to the faculty and students of the Western School, taking for his theme "Some Observations Gathered at Tuskegee's Silver Jubilee," giving a succinct description of the constructive work founded and carried on by Dr. Booker T. Washington, and noting salient points touching the distinguished personages met at the recent celebration. Prof. W. H. Perry, the affable principal, introduced Mr. Thompson most felicitously, and showed him through the immense building. The Western is the largest colored school in the country, comprising twenty-one rooms and having an enrollment of upwards of 1,000 pupils.

If you are a Kentuckian, come home and get the "glad hand" during the "Home-Coming Week," June 13-17. There will be something doing every minute.

Mrs. Ella B. Graham will spend the heated term among the Michigan lakes, near Petoskey.

Miss Lena R. David, a charming schoolmarm of Early Times, Ky., was in the city Tuesday, en route from her Cincinnati home to her school in Nelson county.

The Colored Y. M. C. A. has nearly completed its fund of $2,500, which had to be raised in order to secure the $7,000 offered by the whites and possession of the elegant stone-front building near Tenth and Chestnut. Every body in town is talking and working for the Y. M. C. A. and its new home fund. Manager C. H. Bullock expects to hand over the full amount by the 15th and unlock the doors of the new home. Three hundred dollars was raised at the mass meeting last Monday night at Macauley's Theater.

The rendition of "King Rene's Daughter" by the Treble Clef was up to the lofty standard set by this meritorious organization. The beautiful cantata was presented at Liederkranz Hall on the 25th. Mrs. Lizzie B. Evans, in the title role, never sang to better advantage, and the solos of Miss Marie Vivien Peek, of Nashville, Tenn., besopke vocal culture of the highest order.

Mr. Chancellor Morris gave a delightful matinee shirtwaist dance last Saturday afternoon at Odd Fellows' Hall in honor of his sister, Mrs. S. A. Furniss, of Indianapolis, who spent a few days here with her parents and friends.

Miss Ethel Reed has returned to Indianapolis.

TOM RICHARDSON.

FOSTORIA OHIO.

Miss Myrtle Johnson has returned home Mrs. Roberts is visiting at Paulding, O-Green Burke, Mesdames B. Roberts and Johnson are ill.—The Sewing Circle met with Mrs. Byrd Roberts last weeks.—Richrd Wilder and wife spent Sunday at Finley.—Miss Zora Green died Sunday after a short illness, and was buried from the First Baptist church.—The Savings and Investment Association had a business meeting Friday night.—Walter Smith, of Milwaukee, Wis., is the guest of Andrew Johnston.

FT. MADISON IOWA.

Rev. C. H. Mendenhall, of Buxton, moderator of the Iowa Baptist Association preached at the Second Baptist church Tuesday evening of last week.—Mesdames Lucile Holmes, Mattie Thomas, R. N. Higgenbolham, Miss Alpha Jackson and Rev. J. C. Reid were delegates to the Sunday-school Convention at Ottumwa.—U. S. District Attorney Stewart addressed the Men's Club last Sunday. City Attorney Fralley will make the address next Sunday on "The Colored Man's Work in the Civil War."—Miss Mildred Burton is the guest of her aunt, Mrs, Henderson for the summer.

CHAMPAIGN ILLINOIS.

The Eastern Star services were held at the Baptist church Sunday.—Messrs. Scruggs and Young, have gone to Chicago, Taylor to St. Louis and Redden to Cresco, Ia., They have been attending school here.—Dabney Jones has returned home from the East.—Mesdames Anna Hines and Joseph Lee. Messrs. Moss and Nash are ..—Mrs. and Miss Hines are visiting in Chi-Walter Cantrell of Danville was in the city Sunday.—Miss Madline Thompson is in Danville.—Clifton Jordan attended the carnival at Mattoon last week.—Mrs. George Brown was the guest of Mrs. F. J. Jordan last week.—Lucy White, Florence Ernest and May Blackburn were in Homer last Sunday.—Mrs. Effie Lewis is able to be out again

COLUMBIA TENNESSEE.

Memorial Day was appropriately observed by the colored citizens. It seemed that each one entered into the spirit of the celebration. A large number gathered at the cemetery in the evening to participate in the unveiling of the monument, dedicated for the occasion and to pay a tribute of love and respect to the honored dead. Eloquent speeches were made by Prof. J. H. and Hon. W. D. Kelly. At night an excellent program was rendered at Gholsten's Hall by the Y. M. C. A.—Quarterly conference was held last Sunday and Monday at St. Paul A. M. E. church. Rev. J. Q. Johnson, P. E., was present.—Thomas Graham has returned to Chicago. Dr. M. B. Williamson was up from Mt. Pleasant last week.—"Hiawatha" was given at the St. Paul church by the C. P. school.—Mrs. Mollie Williams has gone to Cincinnati.—Elroy Jones, of Chicago, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Mary Young. Miss Mildred Dillard and Odis Buford have returned from Normal, Ala.—Abraham McKissick, of Nashville took an important part in the drama by the Coral Reef Club.—Prof. Mack Webster will close his school next week.—Rev. B. G. Gordon attended the commencement exercises of the Shelbyville High School this week.—The teacher's institute will convene June 18.

DULUTH MINNESOTA

The Carnation Club, composed of ladies celebrated their first ball of the season at Kalamazoo Hall last month. There was a large attendance and the music was furnished by Prof. Tyler, formerly of the Seven Byrons Musical Company. The hall was beautifully decorated. Miss Etta Harris, Bell Blanche, Maggie Simpson and Annie Stone were the committee.—Mrs. John Goodbar is the guest of her sister Mrs. Ridley.—The Beethoven Mandolin and Guitar Club composed of Charles Stanzel Fisher, Williams and Pendleton are furnishing music for Duluth's Smart Set. Prof. Fisher, who hails from Spokane, a musician of no mean ability, and finished violinist and cornetist, is the director. The club also plays classical music and is a favorite.—The Grant Lodge, K. of P. No. 3, will give a grand picnic and excursion to St. Paul this summer. They intend chartering a train and have the St. Paul and Minneapolis Lodges join them. Mrs. Bertha Mosby has returned from a four weeks' visit at Butte, Mont.

HOUSTON TEXAS.

R. W. Nowlin and Miss Octavia Scott were married May 30, at Hempstead. They returned to the city in the evening and were escorted by a committee of Masons to the Masonic Hall, where a grand banquet was served in their honor.—Miss Lilly Lebeouf gave a recital at Trinity church last week and was assisted by some of the best local talent. The entertainment was very much appreciated.—The Installation under the auspices of the Young Star Juvenile; No. 1 and Jewel Juvenile, No. 5, Ancient Order of Pilgrims was held last week.—D. D. Burns has gone to San Francisco and other points in California for an indefinite period.—The True Friends Lodge, K. of P. initiated 32 new members.—The colored mail-carriers of this city and Galveston gave a picnic at Dickerson.—Dr. Overton is the only colored doctor that has a coachman.—Frank John is foreman of the switch crew of one of the leading railroads.—Chester Travis is on the road again.

CAN CHURCH BE REFORMED

(Continued from First Page.)

transferred was "under suspension or expulsion," therefore the bishop is entirely innocent of condoning crime. That kind of talk will do in the criminal court, where no man can be punished so long as there is a doubt of his guilt. But has the church of Jesus Christ come to the point that every man must be held up as a fit moral leader and the souls of the people committed to his care, so long as he has not been legally proven guilty of crime ,though the appointing power and his presiding elder are personally cognizant of the fact that he is guilty of the most un-Christian conduct? Shame on Brother Reeves, who used to preach holiness and purety, but now wallows in the muck with men against whom the strongest evidence of immorality and intemperance are produced, just for the sake of a little prestige!

And this brings me to consider the second obstacle to reform: the lack of moral courage.

Of course, it means something to stand up for righteousness when the bishop don't want you to. It is all right for you to defend the church of Allen by blowing about her greatness and throwing bouquets at the bishops, but when you undertake to defend it by criticising its weak points, you generally bring down the anathemas of the bishop and all the "big guns" within reach of you. This means a letting down in your appointment, and probably more. A man of family, therefore, has something to consider when he undertakes to criticise the evils of the A. M. E. Church.

Recently an eminent D. D. of the South, who has stood very high in the councils of the church for years, wrote me, saying: "Will you please be so kind as to write me a letter, stating that I have not written you a line of indorsement since you began your crusade; and, further, that I have not written you since the adjournment of the last General Conference? I want this to show in defense, for I am accused of having indorsed your position, and they are making it very unpleasant for me down here." Here is a man who should be foremost in the reform movement, completely cowed by the corruptionists around him, and made to almost curse and swear like Peter of old to save himself from the accusation of standing up for reform.

Others write me that they have large families, and that while they sympathize with me in my efforts, and pray for my success, they are afraid to let their names be known to the public lest they lose their bread and butter. Well, brethren, I must now ask, where is that confidence in God that you have been preaching about? I am a man of large family also, and of no means. Yet I have walked out without the promise of a dollar, but leaning upon the Everlasting Arm and believing that God will take care of me. I told my congregation that I had made up my mind to fight this matter to a finish in the name of Jesus Christ, and, if necessary, I would pick rags for a living rather than continue to compromise with such iniquity. This I meant, and this is still my unalterable determination. It is far more honorable to come out

FREEMAN—FOUR .. ..

of the pulpit an unscathed man of God and go into secular occupation than to remain in the pulpit, condoning crime and playing the hypocrite.

Come, brethren, stand up and be counted. Let the corruptionists see what a host there is who believe in righteousness and the reform will certainly come, even though it be forced.

One more appeal will be made to the Bishop's Council, and if it again refuses to heed, I shall have discharged my duty, and the responsibility of what may follow will be upon their heads.

Again I wish to say that those charges which Dr. Johnson said in the Christian Recorder had been filed against me still fail to materialize, either with my presiding elder or my bishop. It is plain that the good doctor was only striving desperately to make a point, and was wholly indifferent to the truth in making those assertions. I am praying that he may yet be converted. D. A. GRAHAM.

Franklin, Ind.

THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

accorded to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroads might find a loophole by which "jim crow" cars could be fastened upon northern soil, provided the accommodations offered were "equal" to that furnished the whites. How far this alarm was justified will probably never be known, now that the proviso has been wiped out. It is doubtful if any railroad in the North has any fell designs on the rights of the Negro in the matter of accommodations. Common carriers, as we have said before, are governed solely by the demands of local sentiment, and local sentiment establishes customs which they are compelled to respect, even at a financial loss to themselves. They have never, of their own motion, extended the "jim crow" area. The so-called "jim crow" situation remains just where it was before Senator Foraker unintentionally injected the race issue into the rate bill and incidentally stirred up a hornet's nest. The separation of the races is entirely subject to regulation by the several states, and binding only within the borders of states that have the separatec oach law in operation. Interstate passengers are not supposed to be affected by individual state regulations, but, unfortunately, some of our people do not insist upon the letter of their rights in this respect, and the general law is therefore in many localities a nullity. It is hoped that this agitation will cause an awakening of the Negro to what is legally due him, and that he will not hesitate to claim all that the law allows him as an interstate passenger.

* * *

Let it be said, in closing this caloric incident, that the Negro is by no means "at the mercy of the railroads," and he would not have been had the Foraker-Warner amendment been permitted to stand. The Negro of this country, North and South, is at the mercy of public sentiment—the most powerful agency known to civilization. When public sentiment clamors for, and is strong enough to peremptorily demand separate or "jim crow" cars, theaters, restaurants, hotels, churches, schools, libraries and residential sections in cities, at that moment the desired separation will begin—with the sanction of law, if possible, without it if such a law cannot be had. It is the cue of the intelligent Negro to roll up his sleeves and develop for himself a favorable popular sentiment, and legis lation will take care of itself. Nevertheles, in killing the innocuous Foraker-Warner amendment, the race has demonstrated that at "ghost-laying" it is a decided success. The exercise, however, will not be lost, for this rousing of our latent energies has shown us what we can do with our milions of voices, pens and brains, laboring in concert, when a genuine battle is to be fought and won. Verily, "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

* * *

"Uncle Sam" has taken a hand in the work of ferreting out the miscreants responsible for the lynching of Ed Johnson at Chattanooga, and it is evident that somebody will be made to suffer for that unspeakable outrage. The department of justice has gone at its work slowly, but effectively, as shown by the issuance of a rule upon twenty-three persons, requesting each to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

R. W. THOMPSON.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted concerning Oscar Lee who resided in Indianapolis up to March 15, and since that time I have not been able to hear from him. He lived at 407 Indiana avenue and I have written to that address but my letter was returned. He is originally from New Orleans. Any information will be gratefully received by his wife, Mary Lee, 1820 State street, Chicago, Ill.

BIG 4 ROUTE

Excursion Bulletin

For JUNE, 1906.

West, Northwest, Southwest, South and Southeast Home Seekers' tickets at low rates on sale the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

San Francisco and Los Angeles Cal., and return. Tickets sold June 21 to July 6, 1906.

Portland, Ore., and return. Tickets sold June 17 to 21, '06.

Mexico City and return. Tickets sold June 24 to July 6, 1906.

Buffalo, N. Y., and return. Tickets on sale June 9, 10 and 11, 1906

Louisville, Ky., and return. June 11 12 and 13, 1906.

Anderson, Ind., and return. Tickets sold June 25 to 28, '06.

Peru, Ind., and return. Tickets sold June 12, 13 and 14, 1906.

Winona Lake, Ind., and return. Tickets on sale to September 30, 1906.

Marion, Ind., and return. Tickets sold June 11 and 12, also June 19 and 20, 1906

Frankfort, Ind., and return. Tickets sold June 26, 27 and 28, 1906.

Logansport, Ind., and return. Tickets sold June 28, 29 and 30, 1906.

Summer Tourist Tickets now on sale.
Apply to nearest Big Four agent.

H. J. RHEIN, Gen'l Pass. Agt
O. C. CLARK, G. A. P. D.

The Stage

Miss Flora Batson sang at the Pekin Theatre, Chicago last month renewing her old-time triumphs.

Madame Marie Jackson Stuart, dramatic reader, has purchased a home at Orange, N. J., and located there.

Happy Howe, the Southern favorite sends regards to Pearl Moppin, Lulu Martin, Chink Floyd and Buddy Glenn.

H. Lawrence Freeman, of Cleveland, is regarded as one of the most capable musical directors in the country.

Prince Oskazuma, the African Traveler, is now with Capt. W. D. Ament's Big Independent Shows, traveling in Arkansas.

Paul C. Floyd, formerly of Indianapolis, is filling a two months' vaudeville engagement with the "Golden Gate Quintet" in Canada.

Mrs. Hattie B. Cloyd of the Van Amburg Show has been resting in Indianapolis for the past week. She was a caller at The Freeman.

Jones & Raymond, two consequential comic contractors are on the bill this week, at the Crawford Air Dome Theatre, Topeka, Kans.

Ellis T. Jackson's Band and Orchestra, of Pawtucket, R. I., began a three months' engagement at Crescent Park, near that place last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mallory are booked for an European engagement for the summer, opening at the Wurtenzburg Garden, Berlin, Germany.

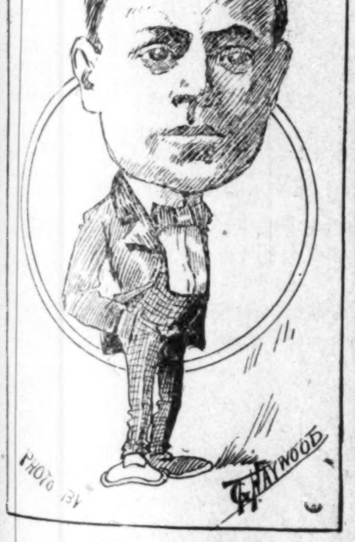
Will Moore, Speedy and Effie Cunningham have closed with the New Orleans Mardi Gras Company to join Captain Ament's Plantation.

The music for "Nero" a gigantic production now being performed at His Majesty's Theatre, London, was composed by S. Coleridge Taylor.

Prof. Frank M. Loston, of New York City, will arrive in Indianapolis, with a view to locating, Monday. He is a graduate of a german conservatory of music.

Two excursions of prominent white citizens of Bowling Green, Ky., journeyed to Louisville the week of May 20, to witness Ernest Hogan's impersonation of "Rufus Rastus." Mr. Hogan was born at Bowling Green, and in his boyhood days was known as Reuben Crowdus.

THE FREEMAN GALLERY



ALEXANDER ROGERS.

Of the famous Abysinnia Company.

You just suppose—
But no knows,
Perhaps but what you may —
You were in the land,
That's staged so grand,
Instead of in the play,
You'd be the king
The whole blamed thing,
With everything your way.

—Garfield T. Haywood.

A report from Chicago says that owing to a hitch in the arrangements the production of "King So-Long," planned for the New Pekin Theatre, has been indefinitely postponed.

Ernest Hogan, Tom Logan, J. Edward Green and J. Harry Fiddler were the guests of R. W. Thompson at an elegant dinner during their Louisville engagement recently.

Mrs, Harry Fiddler is visiting her husband who is with the "Rufus Rastus" Company, now ploying in Washington Mr. and Mrs. Fiddler will spend the heated term at Boston, Mass.

Mrs. F. W. Simpson is visiting her husband, Fred W. Simpson, band master of the Richards & Pringles' Georgia Minstrels, in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and other cities in Canada.

Williams & Stevens are the feature act on the Jones & O'Brien circuit and have three more weeks. Regards to Chicago professional headquarters, Al. Watts, the Crosbys and the Allen bunch.

Mrs. Maggie Crowdus, mother of Ernest Hogan, went from Bowling Green to Louisville to visit her son and see him play. She was accompanied by Miss Maggie Warfield, Mr. Hogan's niece.

The Van Amburg Circus Annex is now back in Indiana turning them away at every performance. The twelve piece band under the direction of Prof. Will Lacey, is rendering some excellent music.

Jack Johnson was a caller at The Freeman Sunday. He has closed with the 4 Paw-Sells Circus to take charge of his father's business at Atlanta, Ga. The profession regrets the loss of such a clever artist.

Clarence Cameron White, supported by Mrs. Viola Spikes Kitchen, the accomplished pianist, was an attraction in Chicago this week. He is on his farewell tour, preparatory to an extended trip abroad.

Melville B. Raymond, the popular manager of "Abssinia" is making preparations to star Cole & Johnson in a musical skit called "The Shoo-Ffy Regiment." Will Marion Cooke is a possibility as musical director.

N. B. Marshall has written a play on Southern life, in collaboration with H. J. Noble of the Boston Traveler, which has been accepted by Ernest Hogan, the well-known comedian, who will produce it as his next play.

Dr. Lee Evans, of Murphresboro, is one of the oldest plantation people on the road. Last season he managed successfully Capt. Ament's Plantation. He has played the South for twenty-three years and has a host of admirers all over the country.

The W. A. Mahara Minstrels have just completed their annual tour of the coast country. The show will close July 4, and the past season has been one of the best financially. Mr. Mahara is now in Chicago, booking people for the next season

Grand opera by Negroes is something unique. The Theodore Drury grand opera company gave a really creditable performance in New York. "Aida" was given for the "premiere." Estelle Clough was the prima donna, while James H. Worsham essayed Radames. Tuesday night 'Carmen" was given, with Mary Terre in title role and Franklin Brown as Do Jose. These two bills alternated during the week.—New York Correspondent in Indianapolis Star, June 3.

Terry's U. T. C. Company.

We played to a big honse at Sioux City Ia. The show is doing a good business all along. Our stage manager, Owen Lewis is doing his best to make the show a good one. Our cook, Robert Wilson never fails to have meals on time. The female quartet is making a hit every night singing "Silver Heel." The members are Alice Edwards, Tillie Shelton, Blanche Beechum and Hattie Garland. The male quartet, Beecher, Mimms, Perkins and Beechum.

DEATH OF HENRY McDADE.

Henry McDade, principal trombonist, with the W. H. McCameron's Concert Band now en route with A. G. Allen's Minstrels, while in Wickliffe, Ky., received a message stating that his father was ill at Knoxville. He purchased a ticket for Cairo, expecting a reply from home, the depot agent instructed him to catch the caboose of a fast freight. In the daring adventure he was pulled under the moving train and both legs severed from his body. He was promptly cared for by members of the company and sent directly to the hospital at Cairo, Ill., accompanied by his companion and brother, Band Master McCameron. He died at 10 p. m., May 29. His remains were prepared for shipment to his home at Knoxville. The father, mother and relatives have the sympathy of the entire company.

Manhattan Beach Theatre.

A professional matinee was given at Manhattan Beach Theatre last Sunday afternoon. Madame Sarah Bernhardt and all the stage celebrities now appearing on the stage in Greater New York and those residing with 100 miles, were invited to attend by Manager Edward F. Rice, on behalf of the theatre and Voeckel & Nolan on behalf of the attraction which appeared there. The matinee was of special interest in as much it was the premiere performance of Voeokel & Nolan's Dandy 'Dixie Minstrels" in conjunction with the regular "Black Patti Troubadours" performance. The Black Patti engagement terminated with Sunday evening's performance. Last Tuesday night at the New York Theatre Roof Garden, the "Dandy Dixie Minstsels" had its first New York presentation together with the many stage novelties and surprises that are promised for the opening of Wistaria Grove.

DOUGLASS AND BURLEIGH APPEAR FOR CHARITY.

NEWARK, N. J.—Special.—One of the most artistic concerts ever rendered at Newark, N. J., took place in the new Auditorium, Wednesday, May 23, the occasion being the first concert given by the Woman's Mission Aid Society, before a large, refined audience, all the boxes being occupied by white people. Among the artists who appeared were Joseph H. Douglass, violinist; Harry T. Burleigh, baritone, and Mrs. Ada Heathcote, piano soloist and singer (white); Miss Rosetta Von Waggoner, reader (white), and Melville Charlton at the piano. Of the program, first of importance was the appearance of Prof. Joseph H. Douglass. If any persons have ever been under the impression that Mr. Douglass masquerades under the distinction of his late grandfather, Hon. Frederick Douglass, they are quite mistaken, for Joseph Douglass is a natural-born musician, having chosen his own vocation, and his ability is unquestioned, and it seems of late years he has taken on a new coat of art decoration hardly realized. His first number, "Souvenir de Moscow," was one changing variety of superinductions, of perfect reading and style of position. His technic was almost faultless and his execution of the most difficult passages was accomplished with graceful composure and facility. "Bache's Aria on the G string" and "Scene de la Csarda" were his two second and last numbers. Of these, his symphonic number lacked certain strains of dominative retardency, unaccentuated to a degree of doubtful finish. Neither in the latter was his fortissimo hardly equal in force of command. His greatest art and passionate fondness lies in the power of his faultless execution, transpositions and modifications of cords and double cords belonging to the chromatic scale. Mr. Douglass is now truly a well-advanced classical violinist and one worthy of a hearing before any audience of the most exacting proportions. He received three encores and a bow, to which he responded modestly.

Mr. Harry T. Burleigh, the classic baritone, was the next artist of equal ability to grace the occasion, who appeared twice, also. His introductory number, "All the World Awakes To-day," brought Mr. Burleigh before the Freeman critic for the first time in his career as a singer. It will probably dawn upon Freeman readers like a dream-vision to hear the critic say that all the world awakes to-day to hear the verdict that Harry T. Burleigh is the present greatest male singer that his race has produced. As a baritone there may be those of equal power or even sweetness, but few, if any, and none with both voice and education to equal his. His two last numbers, "Corn Song" and "Beat, Beat, Drums," by S. Coleridge Taylor, of England (thanks to Mr. Taylor), were the greatest treat of the evening, and little did the audience know that the "Corn Song" was the most pretentious of the two songs, and Burleigh's masterpiece. The "Corn Song"—a very odd theme of transposition music—adds a new plume of greatness to Mr. Taylor's eap, and shows him up to be a greater master of vocal music than of any other kind. Mr. Burleigh rendered this song with all the precaution of art that finished vocal training prescribes. The song is one ever-changing theme of minor transposition, and on one occasion Burleigh measured his distance in tonal shading in favor of marring its richness, in what his voice lacks, the current of soft tone and sympathetic sweetness required in pianissimo.

Mrs. Ada Heathcote played two piano solos. Later in the program she sang Dudley Buck's famous old transposition song, "When the Heart Is Young," written for contralto, which did not suit Mrs. Heathcote's voice, which is of good medium quality, but light and reedy on the lower tones.

Miss Rosetta Von Waggoner gave a dramatic reading which lacked force and temperament. "The Bride's Market Day," a woman character chatter, was her best number.

Mr. Melville Charlton was the accompanist. That he did not contribute one solo seems regretful. Mr. Charlton is unexcelled as an accompanist. He was overflowing with artistic expression, intonation and measurement of force and judgment of the singers and instrumentalist whom he accompanied. He is also one of the rich pieces of musical furniture that women folks are generally carried away with, don't you know. But Mr. Charlton is young, handsome and full of blushes, and still remains the joy and support of his mother.

After the concert was over, in accordance with Episcopal faith, a de-
FREEMAN—TWO
......
cent dance took place. Prof. Van Dyke's orchestra, of Newark, rendered the music.

SYLVESTER RUSSELL.

THE FREEMAN POSTOFFICE.

LADIES' LIST.

Allen, Mrs Maude
Brown, Mrs M B
Cooksy, Miss Susie
Cloyd, Mrs H B 2
Henderson, Miss M—3
Johnson, Miss M E
Moore, Mrs Fortes
Robeson, Miss Ada
Roberson, Miss Ann
Robinson, Miss Lydia
Summers, Miss M
Smith, Mrs Eliza
Teinte, Mrs Bard
Thompson Miss L
Yeres, Miss O O
Wilson, Mrs Margret
Williams, Miss E O

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Arnte, Billie
Armstrong, Roy
Armstrong, Thos
Bee Bee, C W
Bland, Leroy
Beauregard, Happy
Bundy, Geo
Blumer, Robt
Barnes, Hi Henry
Benbow, Wm
Crosby, James
Carter, Paul—2
Cole & Johnson
Collins, G C
Dotson, W A
Davis, S
Devine, Isaac P
Dickson, W Thomas
Gaten, Blaine
Goodlow, Will—2
Helms, Billy
Hill, Wesley
Henderson, Chas
Isler, Arthur
Johnson, Sam
Jones, James P
Jones, George
Jones, Ben
Lewis, Fred—5
Moore & Vaughn
Malone, Wm
Moore & Vaughn
Moor, C A
Nelson, Humphrey
Pamplin, John
Payton, Harry
Russell, J
Reed, Edward
Stanley, Pete
Stafford, E W
Smith, H S
Simms, Sank
Swan, Geo A—2
The Reeves
Thompson, A B
Wade, Kid—2
Williams, Robt
Watermelon Quartet
Wise, James
Wise, Jim
White, Capt B Y
Williams, Geo
Williams, Robert

1906. ROUTE. 1907.

Cole Bros'. Shows: Pertle, Ont., Canada June 11; Carlton Place, 12; Annprion, 13 Renfrew, 14; Pembroke, 15; Sudbury, 16.

A Rabbit's Foot Co.: Norfolk, Va., June 11 and 12; Portsmouth, 13; Petersburg, 14.

The Great Paul Quaker Medicine Co.: Schenectady, N. Y., indefiuite.

Maharas' Minstrel Carnival—W. and Jack Mahara owners: Duluth, Minn., June 9 and 10; Two Harbors, 11; Tower, 12; Ely 13; Sparta, 14; Biwabik, 15; Virginia, 16; Hibbing, 18.

Funny Folks Comedy: McMinville, Tenn., 11; Sparta 12; Tullahoma, 13; Shelbyville, 14; Bellbuckle 15; Murfeesboro, 16.

Harry Brown and Delores, Singer and Cartoonist: Pittsburg, Pa., week of June 25.

The Dandy Dixie Minstrels and Cotton Pickers Band: Roof Garden, New York Theatre indefinite.

Williams and Stevens: Marpuette, Mich., Bijou Theater, week of June 11.

Georgia Minstrels: Ganaque, Ont., Canada, June 11; Napanee, 12; Deseronto, 13; Picteu, 14; Treuton, 15; Brighton, 16.

Jones & Raymond: Peoples' Summer Park, Excelsior Springs, Mo., week of June 10.

The Great Wallace Sh ws: Clinton, Iowa, 11; Maquoketa, 12; Cedar Rapids, 13; Dubuque, 14; Waterloo, 15; Wedster City, 16.

A. G. Allen's Minstrels: Jonesboro, Ark., June 11; Paragould, 12; Campbell, Mo., 13; Kennett, 14; Hattie, 15; Caruthersville, 16.

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Prof C E Hawk, one of the traveling representatives for The Freeman, is now in Tennessee in the interest of the work.

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If God had wanted men to prop up truth he would have told them; He only commanded them to preach it.

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PIRACY AND PROPOSAL

By EPES W. SARGENT

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Perhaps one reason why Hoffman respected his nephews was because of the excellent understanding between themselves and Alice Cutler. Ewan was bashful and self conscious in her presence, but the twins were her chums, and Ewan envied them.

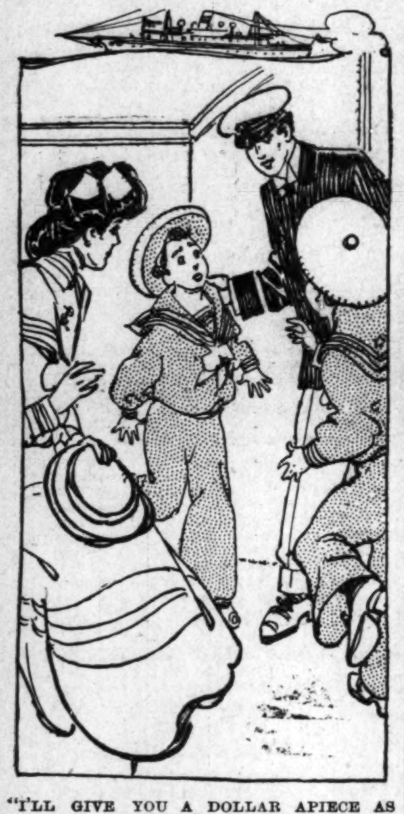
He had been trying for six weeks to decide whether or not Alice cared for him, and he was afraid to put his fate to the test. He was not much of a ladies' man. Until he had seen Alice his yacht had been his sweetheart, and a cruise with a lot of good fellows outweighed all the allurements of feminine society.

Now he regretted a little—just a little—his devotion to the sea. He did not even know whether Alice thought of him as his nephews' uncle or as himself. Unversed in the ways of women, he could not decide. He might have asked his sister, but he dreaded Gertrude's gibes, so he devoted himself more than ever to the twins, and thus gained a right occasionally to enter the charmed circle, the center of which was Alice Cutler.

Then came the twins' inspiration. Bedtime tales of the Spanish main had fired their imaginations. Here they were on the gulf of Mexico, whence the gold laden galleons had made their start. Nothing would satisfy but that they should go upon a pirating expedition.

Their mother was glad enough to be rid of them for the week the cruise would occupy, and Alice Cutler manufactured a most imposing skull and crossbones flag to be broken out from the masthead when the quarry should be sighted. The twins carefully looked after the saluting cannon and its supply of ammunition, and laboriously practiced carrying wooden daggers between their teeth.

Then came the day of embarkation. The twins kissed their mother goodby, as dutiful pirates should, and set out with Alice for the pier, while Ewan hurried over to the postoffice to make sure that a belated business letter was properly posted.



"I'LL GIVE YOU A DOLLAR APIECE AS RANSOM," HE SAID.

He cursed his fate with true piratical fervor when he came to the dock and found that Alice had returned to the hotel without a goodby for himself, but once on board and under way he became absorbed in the twins' play.

It was one of their greatest charms that they could "make believe" with such absolute seriousness as to convince an outsider that their pretense was real, and Ewan grinned over their circumstantial account of the capture of a beautiful maiden, whom they were holding for ransom.

"We just tied a handkerchief over her mouth," exclaimed Dudley, "an' says, ''Less we get ten thousand dublins from your father we'll send him your ears.'"

"An' she cried," supplemented Gordon, "an' tried to take the bandage off, an' we tied her hands, an' it was doubleoons, not dublins, what we said."

"'Taint, it's dublins," defended Dudley, and by the time the arbitrator had decided that neither was right on the pronunciation of doubloons the twins were ready to go down into the cabin and decide upon their course.

"Now, what I propose," explained Ewan, "is to get out in the gulf and wait for the galleons from the mines. They should have left Vera Cruz day before yesterday. Shall we do that or shall we set sail for Brazil, land a force and plunder the storehouses of the natives?"

"I don't think mother would like it," objected Dudley. "It's too far away. Besides, we've the beauteous maiden to ransom. We ought to cable her father, as we promised."

"Pirates don't cable," suggested Gordon. "They send messengers in disguise."

"I guess modern pirates use the cable," laughed Ewan, stopping a demonstration. "You youngsters had better pile on deck and keep a sharp lookout for treasure ships."

The twins departed, still arguing the question of to cable or not to cable, and, lighting a cigar, Ewan gave himself over to wondering why Alice had not waited to bid him goodby. She had half promised that she would be on hand to wish him good luck on his first piratical adventure. It was not like her to break her word.

He was still lost in thought when the steward came in to set the table for lunch.

"Beg pardon, sir," he asked, "shall I set a place for the lady?"

"Have the boys been telling you about their captive?" laughed Ewan. "I supposed that captives on pirate ships were fed on bread and water."

"The young lady in the cabin, sir, the one the young gentlemen were telling you about, sir."

"There's no young woman in the cabin," denied Ewan. "It's a part of their make believe."

"I thought you knew, sir," persisted the steward. "There's a lady in that cabin."

Hoffman made two steps to the door indicated and threw it open. There on the bunk lay Alice Cutler bound hands and feet and with a towel across her mouth. It was the work of a moment to release her, but it was five minutes before her lips permitted her to speak.

"Don't mind," she smiled as she listened to Ewan's horror stricken explanations. "I imagine that the boys took their piracy too seriously. It was all done so suddenly that I could not help myself, but I was sure that you would find it out when you came on board."

"And to think," he groaned, "that I was sitting in the cabin all the forenoon, and you were lying here suffering."

"It wasn't so very bad," she conciliated, "and the boys were so full of their cruise that you really cannot blame them. I hope you will not punish them."

"Punish them!" he echoed savagely. "If they are going in for this sort of piracy they should be strung up at the yardarm."

With a whoop the boys came tumbling down the companionway. As their glance fell upon their captive they jumped upon their uncle and began to pummel him.

"It ain't fair," protested Gordon, "to let the captives out. They might run away."

For a moment Ewan struggled with a desire to fight back, then he caught Alice's eye, and he contented himself with grasping the collars of two sailor jackets and bringing the twins in front of him.

"I'll give you a dollar apiece as ransom," he said sternly. "Not a cent more."

"You can have her," they chorused. "Give up the dollar."

Payment was made, and Hoffman sent word to the mate to head for home, to the great dismay of the twins, but on this point Ewan and Alice were agreed.

The sun was just sinking in the west as the Mona, renamed the Scourge, came in sight of home. From the bridge Alice and Ewan watched the landmarks loom up, while the twins, with Ewan's best binoculars, watched at the stern for pursuers.

"It is too bad to bring the cruise to such a sudden termination," she smiled.

"It is too bad to have to return to the real," he supplemented. "For the last four hours you have been my captive and now"—

"And now?" she prompted.

"The situations are reversed. I have been your captive ever since I came down here."

"Then you were a very unbusinesslike pirate," she laughed softly, "to ransom me."

"Why?" he demanded.

"Because," she whispered, "you had only to ask and"—

Ewan asked.

The next cruise of the Scourge will be a honeymoon trip.

How They Got Up a Row.

At one of the English country inns Hook and Mathews once got up a mock quarrel before a large company. The wit and the comedian each appealed most earnestly to the sympathy of the company, who, with the true British predilection for anything in the shape of a row, eagerly espoused the side of one or other of the champions. The contest proceeded, and Hook's cool invectives, we are told, grew more and more cutting and the gesticulations of Mathews more wild and extravagant. Blows followed, and the partisans, full of gin and valor, soon followed the example of their principals. A general melee succeeded. Candles were knocked out, tables and chairs overthrown, the glasses "sparkled on the boards," and in the midst of the confusion, just in time to avoid the arrival of the police and the impressive denouement, the promoters of the riot, unobserved, effected their escape, leaving their excitable adherents to compute at leisure the amount of damage done to their persons and property and to explain, if possible, to a magistrate in the morning the cause and object of the combat. —London Spectator.

Norway's Seaweed.

"All along the coast of Norway seaweed is gathered and burned," writes the Christiania correspondent of the London News. "This seaweed grows in veritable forests and is not of the common grass variety. There are actual trees of it, five or six feet high, with stems like ropes and leaves tough as leather. They begin to sprout early in the year and cover the ocean bed with a dense, impenetrable brush. As a source of income the seaweed industry now surpasses the fisheries, and it is more valuable than agriculture even in one of the leading farming districts of Norway. Owners of land abutting on the seashore are reaping a great harvest. After the weeds have been burned the ashes are exported to England, where valuable chemical substances are extracted from them. The most important of these products is iodine."

A DIVISION OF OPINION

AMONG THINKERS AS TO THE STATUS OF THE NEGRO

DR MAJORS ESPOSTULATES

Concerning the Hopes, Aims, and Aspirations and a Better Method of Promoting the General Interests of the Race.

There is a division of opinion among thinkers appertaining to the status, or place, measure, or if you please, standard, by which the Negro race is to be judged. Most writers make the collosal mistake or using the definite article (the) instead of the indefinite article (a) when constructing farfetched theories, and generally wellworn sentiment, in their treatment of the race questions.

No writer of the present time among us, unless it be Drs. Bowen or Scarborough, have given evidence of any great scope of information relative to a racial personality. Mr. Douglass used to speak frequently of "race variety," and it was the very great emphasis of a great thinker that impelled him into a hitherto untrodden path in his general consideration of racial questions. It can never be charged that he used the odius term "the Negro" instead of the better expression "a Negro." He always evaded self-commitment, as well as self-condemnation, by individualizing, generalizing, or specifying "my people," "my race variety," etc. The race is not the Negro mass, it means the representation of the best in it first, before the grosser elements are to be considered in a sarcastic summary. The individual is only represented in the possibly correct manner by personal analysis, with the cardinal principles of his character going before as a co-efficient, strongly entrenched by the indefinite aritcle (a). Thus when we say in our stentorian speeches, "the Negro," we are giving acclaim to the jeers and ugly sentiment of public press and opinion, which has but a very poor regard for the Negro, but which in all fairness lauds individual worth. There is a difference in the race element that calls for serious thought and action, and the danger lies in the fact that the expression "the Negro" is too wide a compass. The harsh decree of public sentiment is a feature of our race concern that is indeed puzzling us. The expression " the Negro" is too condemning on its very face, whether tradition can be relied on to furnish any fact as to the propriety of its usage, or whether scholars have locked horns in the needed reach of conclusive arguments and decided pro or con, we know as it affects us, as individuals, that much hinges on how it should be applied in its vast sweep of the continent. It is too specific, and its usage falls far short of any such good meaning as scholars would adopt as a criteria. The standard of the race is a possible correct measure of the best individuals, representing all that is best in that race. If this is a fact worthy of being acknowledged without analytical proof, then it must hold, that a personality, or race ideal, must bespeak some characteristic principle dominant among the excellent qualities of that race.

If any thought concerning the hopes, aims and aspirations of a people should be worth while, it appears to the writer that our scholars, teachers and preachers should stop making faces at each other (quarreling over the hull), and divert the kernel of the nut towards race enterprise, a higher social status and a better method of promoting race interests. We must learn how not to say "the" in speaking of the good or bad qualities in the various elements of the race, and to learn to say "a" in individualizing. All Negroes are not any more alike than all white men. We must use the 'a" of things or persons, and not so much of the "the" of persons or things. A bad element of Negroes is not the Negro, because it fails in the first essential of race analysis, that of the good. When the bad dominates the good, then it falls short of just standards of measurements, and should be consigned to the proper relative status, against which it ought to be positively known that the ideal or personally respectable elements are in continuous rebellion.

The respectable individuals of the race have for their ideals all the exalted qualities enunciated in the doctrines of our national civilization, whether it is uppermost in our disposition to keep intact the great accomplishment of some one lasting element of good in erecting a stanch personality that shall be racial, characteristically so, is too early in the race life of our progress and opportunity. It is pretty generally decided that whatever is of good report, that is the rock upon which we are to build the superstructure of race greatness.

Race conditions have in their many forms distorted the appearance of all truth, and denied us a respectable hearing of a word in court, and at the hideous bar of public opinion a jaundiced complexion has but alas! too often been cursed and crushed by a public press, and by our very weak voice in the cause which lacks great assistance the imputation of guilt has besmeared us unmercifully as individuals, and most unholy as a race.

I believe the Negro Business Men's wholly to be determined by the standard elements of our race. The exponents must set up a fixed standard. It is not to be along the line of wealth, education, nor religion, but a combination of all the excellent graces worthy of consideration. The color of the skin, cut of one's coat, the length of one's hair nor the size of the hat should have nothing to do with the best thought of the race determining the measure by which the many worthy and varied elements for good shall be judged.

I believe thee Negro Business Men's League comes nearer than any earthly force to the proper enunciation of the ideal or personality in our race variety. It could stand enshrined with that proud punoply, but for its heedlessness to the idea of a racial ideal. With possibly one or two features eliminated and other good ones added, it would more nearly represent the wishes, aims and aspirations of the progressive element in our race variety. It is difficult indeed in our present condition to contemplate an Eutopia, but it high time the self-respecting elements were taking decided positions on the questions of moral and ethical deportment, consonant with the church and other high attributes. There must be no compromise with the ungainly element on the mere pretext of kinship. There must be no parleying. The forces of this race effort must strongly entrench itself against the dare-devilish spirit of the rowdy.

M. A. MAJORS, M. D.

Chicago, Ill.

UNCLE ABRAHAM'S LEGACY

By A. A. Patrick

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Although in past years Silas Bragg and his family had been the sole recipients of many benefactions from Uncle Abraham, as the burden of old age began to heap itself upon him and his earning powers became proportionately less and less the aforesaid family began to ponder over the problem of getting rid of the decrepit old gentleman against the time when his feebleness should make him absolutely dependent.

Uncle Abe, as he was called, had served as a Confederate soldier in the civil war. When Lee surrendered at Appomattox he, with thousands of other soldiers, trudged back to the places they had left four years previously, but time and war had wrought amazing changes everywhere. The few blood relations that Uncle Abe possessed were all gone. Some had died in battle, and those who remained had moved to other parts. After looking about the village he finally made arrangements for board and lodging at the Bragg homestead and, with a small square box, the only thing he carried, domiciled himself at that place.

During the first years Uncle Abe found his environments to be congenial, and his sojourn, as already stated, proved to be exceedingly profitable to Silas Bragg, who, having won the confidence and gratitude of the ex-soldier, came into possession of property of considerable value.

Consequently it was a great shock to Uncle Abe when he learned that it was the purpose of the Braggs to cast him out now that they held the title to all his property. It had been his desire to live out his days at this place. He had received intimations of their designs through the increasing irritableness of Mrs. Bragg and the unkindness of other members of the household. For days and weeks afterward he moped about the little village in a weary and dejected manner. The people would gaze after him when he passed and remark that Uncle Abe was going down mighty fast.

This state of affairs continued for nearly a month, then it was noticed that the veteran seemed to have taken a new hold on life. He moved about with an agility that belied his years; he laughed and joked with a zest that was surprising, and, above all, there lurked in his eyes a mischievous twinkle and glitter that the loungers at the village store had never taken note of before. However much the wonder was, no solution was ever reached by them.

The real cause of this gayety on the part of Uncle Abe lay in the fact that certain things had been happening at the Braggs'. Only a few evenings before, Mr. Silas Bragg, on arriving home in a rather tottery state, strongly admonished Mrs. Bragg because she apparently had not acted according to his instructions.

"Where's old gray coat?" he queried. "Is he gone yet? No? Didn't I say bounce him. What d'ye mean? Goin' to keep him here to eat a feller out o' house and home? Didn't I tell ye to make it hot for 'im? I'm a honest man, I am, an' I don't want to be hard on nobody, but he's done eat up the wuth of everything I got out o' him an' I ain't goin' to have 'im no longer. Now, ye get rid of 'im; pester the life out o' him; spill hot coffee on 'im. D'ye hear me? I say, get rid of 'im."

Having delivered himself of these weighty remarks, Mr. Bragg settled comfortably down in a chair and dozed off into a deep slumber.

On the following morning Uncle Abe did not appear at the breakfast table as he was usually wont to do. Mr. Bragg, having eaten his breakfast, again commanded Mrs. Bragg to "make it hot for 'im," and departed. An hour passed. Still Uncle Abe did not appear.

"I'll show 'im," piped the matron in a shrill voice. "I'll learn 'im to lie abed. Martha Ann, go get that syringe an' a pan o' cold water, an' give it to 'im through the keyhole." Before this order could be executed, however, a thought of such a pleasing nature entered the mind of Mrs. Bragg that it almost made her gasp for breath.

"Maybe the old codger's dead," she ejaculated. "Run, Nancy, an' see," she called out.

Nancy, as commanded, took up a position in front of Uncle Abe's room, peering cautiously through the keyhole. What she saw made her fall over backward and scramble by the hall toward the kitchen. At sight of such action on the part of Nancy, Mrs. Bragg could hardly restrain herself from shouting. She felt certain that Uncle Abe had left this earthly sphere for other parts. This opinion was soon dispelled, for when the girl had reached the kitchen and had sufficiently recovered to make explanations she told of what she had seen in something after the following manner:

"Oh, ma! Oh, ma! He had his box open on the bed, an' it's jest plum full o' greenbacker bills!"

In a little time after this occurrence Uncle Abe came out of his room. Mrs. Bragg, considering the new light on the situation, made haste to prepare a warm and tasteful meal for him. He seemed to be in excellent spirits. He ate heartily of the meal, and then pushed back his chair and made the following astounding remarks:

"Mrs. Bragg," he said, "I have just been doing a little thinking. I am getting old. At the best I can't live many years, and I don't want to be moving about. Now, I'll tell you what I am going to do. I'm going to stay with you and Silas what few days I have left. When I'm gone there's a little square box in my room which you can have. I'm not going to tell you what's in it, but I'll say this: I think that what's in the box ought to be worth a good many thousand."

"Uncle Abe," broke in Mrs. Bragg, "you are the kindest and best man in the world. Why, you have a home here as long as you live. Whatever we have you shall share it with us. You are near and dear to us, Uncle Abe, and we don't think nothin' about whether we'll get anything or not. Why, only this morning Silas was speaking to me, sayin' we must tell you this. Yes, indeed, Uncle Abe, you needn't worry about a home."

That evening when Mr. Bragg returned he looked at his wife sternly.

"Well, has old"— He didn't finish.

"Sh-h-h!" interrupted Mrs. Bragg, holding up a warning hand. Then she went over and whispered in his ear.

Mr. Bragg apparently comprehended, for in a few minutes he called out:

"Nancy, go an' see if Uncle Abe needs a fire in his room. D'ye hear me? I say, go an' see if Uncle Abe needs a fire, an' if he does build it. Martha Ann, go ask Uncle Abe what he'd like to have for supper."

After the second girl had been dispatched on an errand to Uncle Abe's room Mr. Bragg turned to his wife and said in a low tone:

"What ye want to do is to treat 'im right. Let 'im have his way 'bout anything. Give 'im everything that's good to eat—pie an' such truck as that. Don't want 'im goin' off from here waggin' that box. Whew! How much d'ye reckon's in it?"

Thus the old soldier entered upon an era of unbroken peace and quiet and good living. His every whim was humored. He was petted and waited on continually. There was no length to which the Braggs would not go to put Uncle Abe at ease. They even furnished him with small sums of money. He told them that he had some money, but did not wish to break a bill. Seeing that they would get all his bills in time to come they were not reluctant to humor him in this, as also they did in many other things. Indeed if anything were refused Uncle Abe he would begin to make preparations which, the startled Bragg family thought, were signs that he meant to remove himself and the square box to some other place. This would never do, of course, and after a sound rating from Silas they would again be whipped into the line of obedience and homage to the ex-soldier.

In the course of time, as was natural, Uncle Abe died, and Mr. Bragg, in a last splendid burst of generosity, gave him a fitting burial. When the sad rites were over Mr. Bragg hastened to return home.

Followed by Mrs. Bragg and Nancy Bragg and Martha Ann Bragg, he unlocked a certain room, unlocked a certain trunk and unlocked a certain box, and—a cry of joy died half uttered in his throat. He got upon his feet and kicked the cat and dog into the yard, then cursed till the very walls of the building trembled. Neighbors heard the shrill voice of Mrs. Bragg and the deep curses of Silas and wondered what the trouble could be.

The box was full of Confederate bills. On top of them lay a little note, which read:

"I think—I always did think—this money ought to be worth a good many thousand dollars, but it is not."

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RACE GLEANINGS

The U. B. F. and S. M. T. will hold their National meeting at Lexington, Ky., in July.

Tulsa, I. T., has one colored physician, Dr. Bridgewater; one lawyer, J. W. Stratford.

The Semi-Annual Floyd County, (Ga.) Singing Convention was held May 19 and 20, at Mt. Sinia.

The summer school at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., will begin June 18, and continue four weeks.

The Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress has been postponed from July 3 8 to July 31 to August 5.

The Summer Normal School for colored teachers of Louisiana will open June 18, with exercises at St. Paul M. E. church.

S. M. McCombs, a janitor at the postoffice at Rome, Ga. raised some extra fine strawberries this season. Some are nearly as large as a hen's egg.

Rev. C. H Williams, A. M., of Raleigh, N. C., is a delegate from that city to the Jamestown Exposition and the Negro Young People's Christian Congress at Washington, D. C.

Brackton, Warrentown, Camp Nelson, Maddoxtown, Ktene, Claysville and Fort Springs are towns in Kentucky offering opportunities for Negroes to experiment with self-government.

The beautiful Douglass Park at Ft. Worth, Tex., contains seven and one-half acres and is owned and controlled by Thomas Mason. There is a pavilion, an amphi-theatre, and a skating rink. It is one of the finest pleasure resorts in the State.

Three well-known colored men at Rochester. N. Y., have been arrested for wearing the insignia of the Order Elks. The arrests result from the enactment of the Gratian law of 1906, relative to the authorized use of insignias of fraternal orders.

The True Reformers, of Westham, Va., will hold a grand meeting, June 10, at Quiocton Bagtist church. The object of this meeting is to stimulate the members and impress non-members the importance of connecting themselves with the great organization.

There are five colored barbershops at Brookhaven, Miss., and three lunch counters. One colored physician, who was born and reared there, and some of the best mechanics and bricklayers can be found there. Colored people own property one-half square from the main depot and the houses are equal to those belonging to the whites. There has never been any trouble between the two races and the population in and about the city is nearly 8,000.

A great university for the education of colored young men and women is to replace Roger Williams University, destroyed by fire in 1905. Twenty-seven acres of land has been purchased and New York architects are preparing plans for buildings, work on which will begin within sixty days. The new university is to be under the management of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, whose headquarters are in New York. The new university buildings will cost $100,000.

Shortly after the death of Col. W. A. Pledger, a movement was started for the erection of a monument to his memory, and the promoters had numerous promises. J. W. Turner, of Grdensboro, Ga., on account of his great friendship for the late Col. Pledger, was elected president of the Association, and James T. Davis, Athens, Ga, sedretary. The promised subscriptions came in slowly and after several months there was twenty-five dollars in the treasury, the most of which was spent in literature and incidental expenses. Mr. Turner secured a granite tablet and had a suitable inscription carved, at the cost of over $100, and paid for it himself and also the cost of transportation to Athens where lies the remains of the former race man.

HIGH SCHOOL EXERCISES

CARY B. LEWIS MADE ADDRESS CHORUS AND DRILL GIVEN

Henderson, Ky., Special.—The First Baptist church, Dr. Francis, pastor was crowded the night of May 25 to witness a musical program by the students of the high school and hear an address by Cary B. Lewis, of Louisville, on "Snapshots of Tuskegee." A well-drilled chorus rendered several patriotic songs and gave a splendid flag drill.

The speaker of the occasion was introduced by Dr. Francis, and began his address by relating the remarkable progress of the Tuskegee institute and spoke at some length on the many industries taught at the school. He then told how they did things there with animation, good cheer, kindness and a willingness to work. He also spoke of the anniversary and its many distinguished visitors and the appreciation of the Negro's progress and the wonderful advancement of the Institute. Dr Washington was highly praised as an educator, orator, man of affairs and common sense. Prof. Jones, principal of the high school spoke on "The Relation of Parent and Teacher," and made a strong plea for a closer relationship between citizens in behalf of public school education.

The program closed with a grand chorus, after which a reception was given the visitors at the residence of Mr. Cabell, the grocer. Quite a good feeling exists toward industrial education in this section and Tuskegee will no doubt get some students from here next year.

TESTIMONIAL.

I have used two bottles of Ford's Hair Pomade, formerly known as "Ozonized Ox Marrow," and my hair is black and long and straight. I will not be without it. Everybody that sees my hair wants to try "Ford's Hair Pomade."—Eliza J. Johnson, Sessumville, Miss., March 6, 1906.

For further information see advertisement "Ford's Hair Pomade" on another page.

I have seen the original of the above testimonial, and know it to be genuine.—Editor The Freeman.

Good cheese with some people seems to depend upon getting it with just the right degree of putrefaction and stink.

Don't burn the dead leaves, for they make the best of all mulching and should be placed around the berry bushes and fruit trees.

The planting of a grove out on the prairie always attracts bird life, they seeming to prefer the shelter and food afforded by such conditions to life in native timbered sections.

When it forms a considerable portion of the bill of fare rice, which is rich in carbohydrates, should be supplemented by foods of high protein value, such as meat, cheese and legumes, beans, peas, etc.

Among the list of birds which were quite plentiful when the western prairie region was first settled fifty years ago and which have entirely disappeared are the small gull, the long billed curlew, the plover and the blue winged teal.

Have any of our readers ever tried the ferret as a means of getting rid of the pocket gopher? We should be glad to hear from them if they have, or to receive the details of any other plan that has been found successful in eradicating the pest.

A poultry fancier living near Chicago will this year raise 5,000 English pheasants. It has been found that these birds do very well in confinement, while it is claimed they will bring good prices both for useful and ornamental purposes.

Under modern scientific methods the art of buttermaking has attained such perfection that it is doubtful if any better butter will ever be made than has been and is being made. The only trouble is that there is not enough of the best butter made.

A number of capitalists located near Pasadena, Cal., have conceived the rather unique idea of starting an elephant ranch and raising the animals both for pleasure and profit. The outcome of the enterprise will be watched with considerable interest.

A commendable sanitary precaution which has been taken by one enterprising western city consists in the appointment of an assistant health physician to inspect all fruits and vegetables retailed by stands and hucksters with a view to ascertaining its fitness for food and the condemning of any portions which are decayed and likely to produce disease.

Cupid In Town

By CONSTANCE D'ARCY MACKAY

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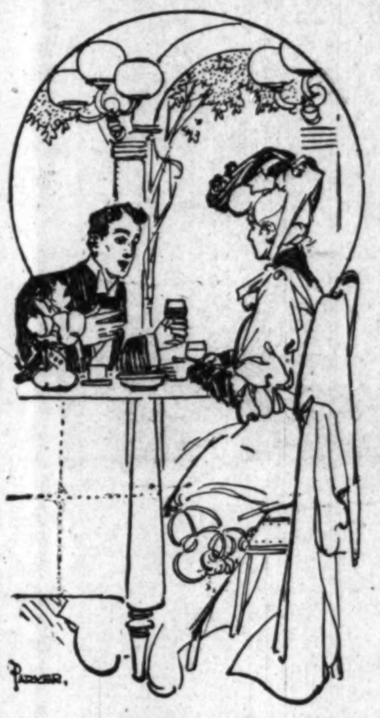
It was a warm morning in midsummer. The sky was intensely blue and the air rife with the smell of dust and heat parched pavements. Fifth avenue seemed as arid as a desert. Houses were closed, their blinds drawn. Maids gossiped in areaways. Instead of the pageantry of carriages which graced the street on winter afternoons there were occasional cabs, lumbering automobiles and buses filled with tourists.

I was strolling along toward the club and devoutly wishing I was any place but in town, when suddenly I espied Honoria Langham. She had come in from a house party on Long Island, and our meeting was the merest accident. I at once suggested the little Casino in Central park as a cool and inviting place for luncheon. Honoria agreed. "Aunt Myra considers you such a safe companion," she said demurely.



"I KNOW IT'S SHEER FOLLY," SAID I, "THIS DREAM OF MINE"—

"It's one of the compensations of being ineligible," said I. For I was ineligible, there was no doubt about that. My income of a few paltry thousands barely sufficed to keep me on the social merry-go-round. And I had added indiscretion to poverty by falling in love with Honoria. Of course no one could have guessed it. Even Honoria's aunt would have scoffed the idea of my being a probable suitor. In fact the very dimness of my prospects enabled me to see more of Honoria than I otherwise could have done. I was considered perfectly safe, for Honoria's circumstances demanded that she make a brilliant match, and I was the least brilliant man of her acquaintance. It was the old, old story of the moth and the star. If the moth was foolish, so much the worse for the moth! And as for the star—Honoria and I had long since decided that love was out of the question. So, on the way to the Casino our conversation was strictly confined to platonic platitudes.

We had luncheon at one of the little tables close by an open window, through which the green reaches of the park were enticing to the eye. Sunshine dappled the leaves with the light and shadow. Squirrels frisked across the grass. The hum of the city sounded far away and indistinct. Now and then a breeze stole in, carrying with it a faint, half woodsy perfume. The mirror across from us reflected Honoria's frills and furbelows, her clear delicate profile and every turn of her graceful head. There were the clink of ice in tall, thin glasses and a gay bubble of festivity and laughter from some of the other tables. Honoria's eyes met mine.

"There are worse places than New York," I observed.

"Oh, what is so rare as a day in town," murmured Honoria.

"I bless the fate which prompted you to leave the seashore and let me have a glimpse of you," said I.

"It wasn't fate; it was dressmakers," said Honoria. She put back her veil with an adorable gesture. "Am I very much burned?" she demanded.

"Only enough to be becoming," said I.

"You're a bit brown yourself, Dick," she observed.

"People who make hay while the sun shines"— I began.

"Ah," said Honoria, "that's just what I was going to ask. Are you progressing well with the heiress?"

"Modesty forbids me to say," I answered. "How's old Croesus?"

"Doing nicely, thanks," laughed Honoria. Then her face grew grave. "Dick," she said, "do you realize that this is the last luncheon we'll have together tete-a-tete?"

"I know," said I, "that our year of camaraderie is over. And it was fun while it lasted, wasn't it, Honoria? All our little walks and talks and drives. And it's got to end because we're afraid of poverty."

"We do love luxury," sighed Honoria.

"We'd be miserable without it," I argued.

"You," went on Honoria, "must marry the heiress in order to obtain a yacht and all the other things you can't possibly get along without."

"While old Croesus can give you a house in town and several in the country, not to mention a box at the opera and gowns of Paris creation, yet when I'm steaming around Gibraltar and you're giving splendid entertainments in your brownstone front I dare say we'll look back on these times we've spent together with a good deal of amusement and some regret. Don't you think so, Honoria?"

But Honoria was engaged in spearing an olive and apparently did not hear me.

"I've often wondered," she said musingly, "how it would seem to be poor. I suppose I'd make my own hats and wear ready made tailor suits and live in a little box of an apartment."

"But even a box of an apartment can be made attractive," said I. "I know of some dingy shops on the east side where one can pick up fascinating old prints and brasses for almost nothing and furniture that is a joy to discover. There's a Tuscany lamp that's waiting to send a cheerful glow over polished wood and the backs of one's favorite books, and there are curious andirons, made solely to reflect the gleam of a small hearthstone—such a hearthstone as I have imagined you sitting by, Honoria, while the snow falls without, and"—

"Some of our friends would give us up," said Honoria hastily.

"We'd find better ones to take their places."

"Our greatest diversion," said Honoria, "would be the theater, and we could go so seldom that it would take us a long time to decide which play we really wanted to see."

"We'd enjoy it all the more," I declared. "And after it was over we'd go off together to same quaint cafe—oh, I know of places that you've never even dreamed of, Honoria—places where struggling poets and artists have carved their names on the tables and where a Hungarian violinist plays, not the catchy music of the concert halls, but things that are heartbreak and rapture and longing all in one. And the people we know will be supping at Sherry's or Delmonico's—all the wealthy, foolish people who haven't found out that life is ashes and faces but a picture gallery and talk a tinkling cymbal, where no love is. Are you listening to me, Honoria?"

"Yes," answered Honoria very low.

"I know it's sheer folly," said I, "this dream of mine. We've talked of it so often and decided that it was impossible. But now that we've come to the parting of the ways, do you think that the other things of life really matter so long as we miss the exquisite joy of being together? Ah, Honoria, I know it's madness—worse than madness—to ask it, but could you care enough to give up luxury for a poor duffer of a fellow who isn't worthy of you and loves you with his whole heart and soul?"

"But the heiress"—

"Oh, d—hang the heiress!"

"Dick!"

"I mean confound her! Honoria, for the last time, will you marry me?"

Honoria's answer was so low that I had to lean across the table to catch it.

"Honoria," I cried, "is it true—do you really mean it?"

"Don't, Dick," said Honoria. "Those people at the other table are watching us. They'll think we are engaged!"

"But so we are!" I cried exultantly. "So we are!"

The Caribou as a Swimmer.

Clad with a coat of oily wool next his skin, the caribou is covered exteriorly with a dense pelage of fine quills. Every caribou, indeed, wears a cork jacket, and when this is prime, the creature seems on the water rather than in the water. No other quadruped that I know swims as high as the caribou. Their speed afloat is so great that it takes the best of canoemen to overtake a vigorous buck. A good paddler is supposed to cover about six miles an hour, so the caribou probably goes five. There are many kinds of woodland and rough country over which the caribou cannot travel so fast as this. What wonder, then, that they are so ready to take to the water as soon as they find it in their course! Mr. Munn assured me that several times he saw caribou swim a broad bay that was in their line, though a trifling deflection would have given them easy walking along the shore to the same point and with but little increase of distance.—Ernest Thompson Seton in Scribner's.

The Terrible Cockatrice.

The explanation of the origin of that remarkable organism, the cockatrice, leaves nothing to be desired as regards accuracy of detail. We are told that "when the cock is past seven years old an egg grows within him, whereat he greatly wonders." We can well imagine the dismay of any well conducted masculine bird of that age on finding himself in such a compromising predicament, but how did he communicate his feelings to the historian? That the embryonic cockatrice had some mysterious power of self advertisement is evident, for we hear further that "a toad privily watches him and examines the nest every day to see if the egg be yet laid. When the toad finds the egg he rejoices much and at length hatches it, bringing forth an animal with the head, neck and breast of a cock and from thence downward the body of a serpent."—Pall Mall Gazette.

How Death Feels.

In a sermon at St. Pancras parish church, the bishop of London gave an indication of his views as to what the sensation of death would be like. He said: "At an operation, when you receive whatever it is that makes you for the time being insensible, you seem to be carried for the moment out of the body. You are, in fact, out of the body. The body is for the time dead. Your spirit, your mind, is perfectly active. I dare say it is the experience of many others that you seem to be swept swiftly under the stars toward your God. When you are out of the body, or seem to be, if only for a few moments, you realize what death will be."—London Telegraph.

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The Ayres Bulletin

$29.50 SUITS $15.75

$39.50 Suits $22.50

$75.00 Suits $32.50

THE entire suit stock of the Ayres store—hundreds of the season's choicest productions—has been grouped into three lots at prices ranging from half to two-thirds the the quotations of a month ago.
Every suit is a new suit-cloth, cut and trimming and tailoring unquestionably correct. There are Eton suits and coat suits, suits of plain materials and fancy, suits with circular, princess or plaited skirts.,
Among the colors available are violet, rose, champagne, gray, green, Alice and navy blues. Trimmings are usually silk braids or lace, often both.

$32.50 pays for your pick of stock—suits recently selling upwards to $75.00.

$22.50 pays for choice of all suits not previously selling above $39.50

$15.75 pays for any suit whose earlier price did not exceed $29.50.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

CITY AND SOCIETY.

F. S. Delany, of the Douglass School resigned last month.

George W. Gore, of Nashville, Tenn, was in the city last Tuesday.

Woodbine Perfume has magic powers. On sale at Biodau's Drug Store.

Julius F. Braam graduated from the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis, May 28.

Look out for great Buffaloes picnic at the Fair Frounds. A good big time. Amusements of all kinds.

Mrs. William Dawson, of Duluth, Minn., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Polly Duvall, 1143 Harlan street.

Misses Agnes Booth and Mamie Watts have returned home from Hampton Institute for the summer.

Special street car service for the Buffaloes picnic at the Fair Grounds June 11. The first outing of the season. Everybody is going.

Rev. D. A. Graham passed through the city Monday on his return from Dayton, O., where he delivered an address last Sunday before the Young Men's Club.

James W. Gentry, of Richmond, Ky. is the guest of his uncle, Milton Gentry. Mr. Gentry is a graduate of Wilberforce University and will attend the commencement exercises next week.

"Everybody happy," going to the big picnic given by the order of Buffaloes at the Fair Grounds June 11. You are expected. Amusements of all kinds; promenade, etc. General admission 25 cents.

A grand and all day picnic will be given by the St. Philips Episcopal Mission, on Thursday June 14, at the State Fair Grounds. There will be plenty of amusements, refreshments and good music, also special street car service.

Mrs. S. A. Coleman, arrived at Indianapolis Wednesday morning, with the remains of her mother, Mrs. Mary Dodson, which were interred at Crown Hill Cemetery. While in the city she will the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Griggsby.

RADLIFFE-BAGBY.

A pretty and impressive wedding was that of Harry Walter Radliffe and Mess Genevieve Bagby, at the home of the bride's mother in Talbott avenue Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. J. F. Robinson, of Union Tabernacle Baptist church officiated, using the ring ceremony. Samuel Ratliffe played "Oh, Thou Sublime Sweet Evening Star" and Mendelsohn's March during the ceremony. Master Floyd Fisher and little Miss Bently beautifully dressed in white as ribbon bearers formed an aisle of pink and white ribbons.

The bride was attired in white silk batiste and lace, wearing a veil and beautiful orange blossoms worn by her sister. She carried an arm boquet of bridal roses. The matron of honor, Mrs. A. W. Ford, of Chicago, sister of the bride, wore pink floral organdy with lace and carried an arm boquet of pink carnations. Miss Blanche Radliffe, of Frankfort, sister of the groom was maid of honor. She wore blue floral silk organdy and carried an arm bouquet of white carnations. Both maid and matron wore wreaths of roses. Clyde Radliffe, of Frankfort, brother of the groom was best man.

The ceremony was performed in the front parlor which was converted into a bower of palms and cut flowers. The bridal altar was an enbahkment of palms. The reception hall and other rooms were beautiful with cut flowers. Mrs. Bagby was assisted in receiving by Mesdames S. A. Furniss, A. H. Hendersen Emma Baker and Margaret Worthington, Misses Eunice Roney and Helen Pritchett presided at the punch bowl.

SAYS FLANNER GUILD IS NOT WELL CONDUCTED

Rev. C. E. Winston Attacks Methods of President Morgan.

The methods employed by Dr. B. J. Morgan, president of the Flanner Guild, an institution for the help and training of Negro youth, are being questioned.

A well-attended meeting of colored citizens was held Monday night at Realty Hall, in West North street. The meeting was called by the Rev. C. Elias Winston, who, with his wife, has for several years been doing evangelistic work, more particularly in the Eastern states.

Among those at the meeting were G. L. Knox, Dr. S. A. Furniss, G. W. Chadwell, W. A. Kersey, Edwin F. Stokes, the Rev. J. W. Woods, W. S. Henry, E. S. Gaillard, J. W. Donell and C. M. C. Willis.

The object of the meeting, as given by Mr. Winston, was to refute several charges made against him by Dr. Morgan and to give to the public some of the inside history of the guild as he said it had been revealed to him during his incumbency as superintendent of the guild, to which office he was appointed last April by Dr. Morgan.

—No Active Board of Directors.—

Mr. Winston said he discovered that there was in reality no working or actual board of directors of the Flanner Guild, but that the institution was run only by a nominal board and that the entire management was manipulated by Dr. Morgan himself.

Dr. Morgan, Mr. Winston said, agreed with him on a stipulated sum, which included his residence at the Flanner Guild, which Dr. Morgan urged as necessary in order that he assume full management, but owing to his own inability to vacate the guild earlier than May 15 he urged him to remove his family temporarily to the small cottage which was formerly used as the guild, pending his occupancy of the regular guild quarters, at much inconvenience, sacrifice and expense. Mr. Winston says he removed his family to the guild. Soon afterward, he says, he found that it was not Dr. Morgan's intention to move.

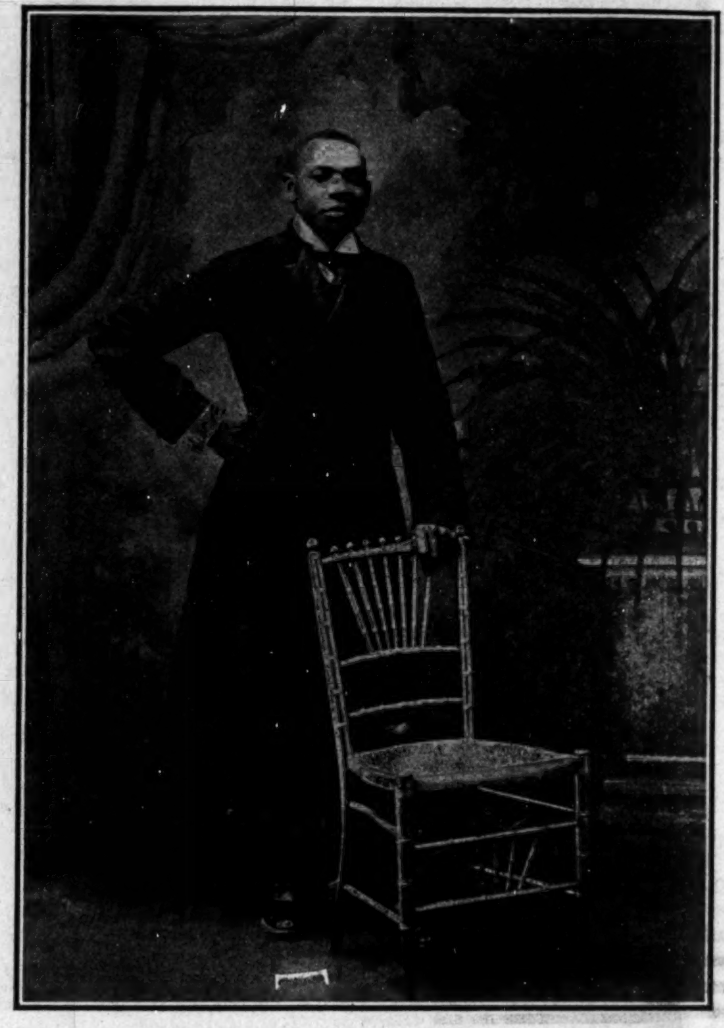
—Founding a Girls' Summer School.—

However, Mr. Winston says, he began planning to raise funds to install into the guild some of the industries which were being advertised as carried on at the guild, but which on investigation he found were not in operation, except a girls' sewing class, which met for an hour each Friday afternoon, with two women of the neighborhood as instructors. Mr. Winston said he found that the line of work on which the greatest stress has been placed—namely, the training of boys—had no foundation in fact, and that in order to induce boys to come in to make a showing for the Henry Schnull memorial exercises held Sunday, May 20, it was necessary for Dr. Morgan to circulate in the neighborhood a promise that he would on that day refund to the boys 15 cents each which had been paid in by the boys toward drill suits.

Wr. Winston also said a cause of friction was brought about by Mr. Winston opposing the further circulation of the annual report of the Flanner Guild, for the reason, as he stated, that it misrepresented present conditions at the guild and showed unbusiness-like methods.

The Rev. H. L. Herod and Willis A. Kersey resigned as directors of the guild several weeks ago. The other directors are G. W. Cable, Edwin F. Stokes and Douglas Carter.

Dr. Morgan refused to make any reply to Mr. Winston's charges. He did not seem disposed to treat them seriously.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